

Algeria	6.00 Dn.	Israel	1.5 Dn.	Norway	4.00 Nkr.
Austria	7.5 S.	Italy	1.30 Lira	Denmark	0.70 Dkr.
Belgium	0.60 Bfr.	Jordan	4.50 Dn.	Portugal	200 Esc.
Canada	0.50 Cdn.	Kuwait	1.00 Dn.	Qatar	3.60 Rial
Cyprus	0.60 Cyp.	Lebanon	1.5 Dn.	Saudi Arabia	2.00 R.
Denmark	7.50 Dkr.	Lithuania	1.5 Dn.	Spain	160 Ptas.
France	6.50 F.	Madagascar	4.00 F.	Sweden	4.00 Skr.
Germany	2.30 DM.	Malta	35 Cent.	Switzerland	2.20 Sfr.
Greece	340 Dr.	Morocco	5.50 Dn.	Taiwan	0.500 Dn.
Ireland	7.50 Ir.	Netherlands	2.20 Dn.	U.S.A.	6.50 Dn.
Japan	115 Yen	Nigeria	170 N.	Yugoslavia	100 D.

Chernenko Insists on U.S. Move For Talks

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, said Monday that talks with the United States on limiting strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons could be resumed at any moment if Washington removed the obstacles it created by deploying new missiles.

Mr. Chernenko's remarks, at a 35-minute meeting with the West German opposition leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, appeared to mark no substantive change in the position set out by Mr. Chernenko and his predecessor as Communist Party chief, the late Yuri V. Andropov. Both leaders placed the blame for the breakdown of the talks last year on the United States and said that it was up to Washington to create conditions that would make resumption possible.

The Soviet Union is still ready to resume the problem of both strategic and European nuclear armaments on a constructive, mutually acceptable basis, Mr. Chernenko said, as quoted by Tass news agency.

He added: "The talks can be resumed at any moment, let only the United States remove the obstacles which it created by fielding its new missiles in Europe. Then there will be no need for our response measures."

The Kremlin broke off negotiations in Geneva on Nov. 24 after the first batteries of medium-range Pershing-2 and cruise missiles were transported to their bases in West Germany and Britain. It followed up by announcing the negotiations on strategic weapons without agreeing to a date for their resumption.

The suspension of the two sets of talks is believed to have been a central concern of U.S. policy-makers who met in Washington earlier this month for a review of U.S.-Soviet relations. The ambassador to Moscow, Arthur A. Hartman, who participated in the review, returned to the Soviet capital last week and met on Sunday with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Neither side has revealed any details of the Hartman-Gromyko discussion. But in his remarks to Mr. Vogel, Mr. Chernenko implied that nothing had transpired to raise the Kremlin's hopes of renewed negotiations on nuclear arms or its willingness to suspend countermeasures it has ordered in response to the U.S. deployments in Europe.

"Regrettably, no sign are in sight of the U.S. government's striving to come to agreement on the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security," Mr. Chernenko said. He added: "We respond, naturally, to the attempts by the United States and the NATO bloc to create an additional strategic threat to us through stationing in Western Europe American first-strike weapons by adopting necessary defense countermeasures, rather than by understanding our positions."

The measures announced by the Kremlin include preparations for fresh deployments of Soviet SS-20 medium-range missiles in the European part of the Soviet Union, the replacement of new SS-21, SS-22 and SS-23 tactical and short-range Soviet missiles in Eastern Europe and plans to move nuclear-armed Soviet vessels closer to U.S. shores.

Mr. Chernenko used the session with Mr. Vogel to renew Soviet pressure on West Germany for a break with Washington on the medium-range missile issue. Mr. Vogel is leader of the Social Democratic Party, the opposition to Chancellor Helmut Kohl's ruling.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Walter F. Mondale complained of "Republican throat" Monday while addressing a rally of senior citizens in Miami Beach.

Hart Keeps 'Fresh Start' Image Intact in Debate

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Service

ATLANTA — Cast as the front-runner for the first time, Senator Gary Hart withstood the best shots his four rivals could deliver and emerged from Sunday's Democratic presidential debate with his image intact as the candidate claiming a "fresh start" for America.

Cast as the challenger, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale raised every doubt he could about the credentials of the pretender to the Democratic presidential nomination, but stumbled over the question of how much influence special interests have had on his campaign.

Cast as the chorus of what became at times a two-man debate, Senator John Glenn of Ohio, former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota and the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson chafed in frustration, but managed to play to their own constituencies.

Sunday's final debate before 10 days of caucuses and primaries in 17 states and two territories — the busiest such period in the Democratic race — was high political drama. There were sharp exchanges, quick repartee, and a ten-

Massachusetts primary Tuesday, Mr. McGovern has become increasingly caustic toward his former protégé. But he kept his temper and fed the anti-Pentagon constituency in Massachusetts the lines for which he is known.

Mr. McGovern was not alone in his exasperation at the Hart phenomenon. Mr. Glenn, who is struggling for survival in the three Southern primaries Tuesday, attacked Mr. Hart's "military reform" notions, even as he complained that Mr. Mondale had voted for defense cuts that would leave America "emasculated."

Mr. Jackson, who has, in Mr. Chancelor's words, lost all but the blacks from his "Rainbow Coalition" that was to have gathered disadvantaged Americans, bid resolutely for blacks at every opportunity, aiming his rhetoric almost entirely at those for whom "the misery index" has increased under President Ronald Reagan.

But they were the bit players Sunday in what Mr. Mondale called "a two-man race" for the nomination. The essential drama was in the role reversal for Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale since the days, just four primaries and caucuses ago, when Mr. Mondale was in front.

In the early going, Mr. Hart tried to patronize the others a bit, saying, "As Fritz has very accurately stated" and suggesting that Mr. McGovern and the others would have no doubts about his "new ideas" if they had read the book he had sent them last year.

But this was not a night when he could get by with head pats — not with the rocket shots Mr. Mondale was delivering. "When I hear your new ideas," Mr. Mondale said to Mr. Hart, "I'm reminded of the ad, 'Where's the beef?' — a reference to a ham-

Senator Glenn, meanwhile, picked up the endorsement of former Attorney General Griffin Bell on Monday and discounted polls that show him running a weak third in all three Southern primary states.

In Boston, former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota, hoping to duplicate his 1972 success in Massachusetts, urged a large crowd of enthusiastic voters at a rally Monday to vote with their consciences Tuesday. He predicted that he would finish first or second in Massachusetts and has said if he does not he will drop out of the race.

The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, meanwhile, spoke Monday from the pulpit of the late Martin Luther King Jr. in Montgomery, Alabama, and accused Senator Hart and Mr. Mondale of "trying to pick the fruit of trees they did not plant," referring to their appeal for black votes.

Mr. Mondale charged that Mr. Hart had been weak and vacillating on arms control.

He also said Senator Hart was wrong in an interview when he refused to call Fidel Castro's government in Cuba "totalitarian."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Gemayel Praises Assad As Peace Talks Open

By Jack Redden
United Press International

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The leaders of Lebanon's factions began peace talks on Monday with President Amin Gemayel calling for an end to nine years of "insane and continuous war."

The conference was delayed eight hours to await the arrival of a key Syrian observer, Vice President Abdel Halim Khaddam. It finally began without Mr. Khaddam present, but Mr. Gemayel's opening speech included generous praise of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Mr. Khaddam arrived later by air in Geneva and was driven to Lausanne.

The Lebanese president spoke of the "frankness and loyalty" shown last month during talks when Mr. Gemayel acceded to Syrian demands for abrogation of the U.S.-mediated agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

"I firmly believe that President Assad... will lend all his influence to help Lebanon reach a stage of health and stability, especially in the critical circumstances in the area, for the mutual interest of both countries and the other Arab interests," Mr. Gemayel said.

Only hours before the talks began, however, the Syrian-backed Druze Moslem rebels warned that their anti-government position had not changed and said, "Our battle is continuing."

As the leaders sat down to talk, at least 17 persons were reported killed and 38 wounded in mortar and rocket exchanges in Beirut. At least 16 were killed in West Beirut alone, according to the Moslem-controlled Voice of Arab Lebanon.

Government sources in Beirut said that General Ibrahim Tannous, the Christian commander of the Lebanese Army, had submitted his resignation to Mr. Gemayel and said that it would be accepted at the conclusion of the conference to please the Syrian-backed rebels. However, sources in the president's delegation here denied the report.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Gemayel said that all Lebanese were looking to the conference "in the hope that we bring forth the good news of salvation to a people exhausted by massacres and to a nation afflicted with wounds."

The Lebanese president said that 100,000 people had died during "nine years of an insane and continuous war."

Mr. Gemayel mentioned the United States only in connection with contributing troops to the multinational force in Beirut and with negotiating the agreement with Israel that he has since abrogated.

Outlining general priorities toward restoring peace and sovereignty to Lebanon, he told the other leaders: "I envision it with Arab identity, active within its environment, proud of its leading role and its surrounding environment, proud of it."

Earlier, Marwan Hamade, chief adviser to the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat, said that his delegation would not tolerate any "apartheid between communities" — a reference to divisions that some Christian leaders want to be made stronger.

"Our aim, our battle is continuing, it has not changed," Mr. Hamade said at a news conference at the heavily fortified lakeside hotel where the Lebanese leaders met for a second round of national reconciliation talks.

Mr. Hamade refused to go into details of the Druze position, which was reported to be at odds with some of the other leaders who had united against Mr. Gemayel's government.

Rashid Karami, a former prime minister and close ally of Syria, talked of limited demands in the Lausanne talks. The statements by Mr. Karami, a Sunni Moslem, could indicate a split by the Sunnis from the tougher demands of the Druze and the Shiite Moslems. The Druze and the Shiite militias were mainly responsible for the setbacks suffered by the government army.

A key demand of opposition leaders has been that blame be assessed for heavy shelling of Moslem residential areas that resulted in hundreds of deaths last month.

The Druze radio in Beirut reported Monday that Mr. Jumblat and the Shiite Moslem rebel leader, Nabih Berri, had agreed "on the necessity of bringing Amin Gemayel to reckoning for the massacres and breaking the Lebanese Constitution."

The talks were expected to last five days, according to Rafik Hariri, a private businessman who has handled Saudi efforts to mediate an end to the Lebanese war. Saudi Arabia and Syria have observer status for the conference.

The conference, at Lausanne's Hotel Beau Rivage, was accompanied by intense security precautions. Steel plates blocked windows of the meeting hall, barbed wire ringed the palatial structure and sandbags protected the entrance.

A similar conference last October in Geneva failed to produce any concrete results, and progressively heavier fighting followed in Lebanon until Moslem rebels drove the army out of its positions in West Beirut and the mountains south of the capital.

Leaders of Lebanese factions listened as President Amin Gemayel, left, spoke at the opening of a national reconciliation conference Monday in Lausanne, Switzerland. Seated foreground from right are the Druze leader, Walid Jumblat; the Shiite leader, Nabih Berri; former Prime Minister Rashid Karami; and former President Suleiman Franjeh.

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Mondale, Hart Trade Attacks on Eve of Voting

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ATLANTA — Senator Gary Hart and former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, the front-runners for the Democratic presidential nomination, traded attacks while campaigning hard in the South on Monday, the day before Tuesday's crucial balloting in nine states.

New polls, meanwhile, suggested that Senator Hart had strong support in the South.

A veteran of the McGovern and Carter campaigns is behind Hart's "new ideas." Page 3.

grounds for confidence in primaries and caucuses in the South.

At stake Tuesday in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Washington state, Massachusetts, Nevada, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Hawaii. There will also be a caucus in American Samoa, and Democrats living abroad will release the results of their mail-in primary. In all, 511 of the 3,933 delegate votes at the Democratic National Convention in July are at stake.

Two polls showed Senator Hart ahead in Florida. He led by 45 percent to 22 percent in an ABC News-Washington Post survey and by 38 percent to 30 percent in a Miami Herald poll. Florida will choose 123 delegates Tuesday.

In Alabama, the ABC-Post poll showed Mr. Mondale ahead, 41 percent to 27 percent.

In Georgia, where Mr. Mondale has the support of former President Jimmy Carter, a survey conducted by an Atlanta television station said Senator Hart had drawn virtually level, with 34 percent to Mr. Mondale's 33 percent.

In Massachusetts, which will choose 100 delegates Tuesday, the ABC-Post poll showed Senator Hart continuing to hold a commanding lead of 41 percent to 27 percent.

Mr. Hart attacked Mr. Mondale on Monday as a captive of special-interest politics. He made eight campaign stops in Georgia, Florida and Alabama.

Soundings the generational theme of his campaign, he told students at Columbus College in Columbus, Georgia: "This country has not passed its prime. Its leaders have passed their prime."

He repeated his charge that if Mr. Mondale were elected he would take office owing favors to political action committees, labor unions and other groups that have endorsed or contributed large amounts of money to the Mondale campaign.

Mr. Mondale, in an eight-city, zigzag swing of campaigning across Alabama, Florida and Georgia, pledged Monday to defend the Social Security and Medicare programs for the elderly and poor and implied that Mr. Hart lacked the compassion and understanding to do likewise.

The former vice president is looking for victories Tuesday to revive his campaign after four straight losses to Mr. Hart.

To date, Mr. Mondale has 148 delegates supporting his nomination, while Senator Hart is second with 27. Those figures include delegates chosen by the House Democratic caucus but do not include the eight for Senator Hart and four or five for Mr. Mondale given in preliminary estimates from the results of voting in Wyoming caucuses on Saturday.

In Miami Beach, Mr. Mondale told an audience of several hundred older people: "Show me a nation that fails to honor their fathers and their mothers and I will show you a nation that has lost its way. That's what Social Security and Medicare are all about."

Asked how he was doing, Mr. Mondale said, "I think we are gaining ground."

Mr. Mondale charged that Mr. Hart had been weak and vacillating on arms control.

He also said Senator Hart was wrong in an interview when he refused to call Fidel Castro's government in Cuba "totalitarian."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

15,000 Phone Calls Later, U.S. Woman Gets Bill

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — For weeks, Jane Landenberger had been receiving unusual telephone calls from her Bedford, New York, home. Then, last Monday, she got the oddest call of all. She was talking on the phone with a friend when an operator broke in to say that the telephone company was trying to reach her and that it was urgent.

"It was a supervisor, a Mrs. Gackstatter in the business office in White Plains," Mrs. Landenberger recalled Sunday. "She wanted to talk to me about my February phone bill. She said, 'It is excessive.'"

"I was a little flip," Mrs. Landenberger said. "It was excessive last month, too. How excessive is it?"

"She said, 'It is \$109,505.86.'"

As if that wasn't enough, Mrs. Landenberger said, she was told that "the bill was too large, too heavy, to send through the mail, so they were going to send it by United Parcel Service."

"I thought, Oh, my God. This is something else!"

The next day, a truck delivered the bill — all 2,578 pages of it, wrapped in five elastic-bound bundles that were nearly too heavy to

lift. The bill recorded about 15,000 calls to and from Europe, South America, Africa, the Far East and points across the United States.

All had been charged to Mrs. Landenberger's telephone credit card, the one she cuts on what year so it will not be lost or stolen, in which New York Telephone Co. security officials Sunday called one of the biggest frauds of its kind.

It was done, apparently, by a host of people — no one knows how many — all of whom had to have known both Mrs. Landenberger's home telephone number and her telephone credit card number. How the call thieves got the numbers is unclear.

An investigation is under way to catch the culprits, who may have been involved in anything from college pranks to drug deals. But the malefactor's bogus credit has at least been cut off. Telephone company officials have issued a new credit card to Mrs. Landenberger.

And to ease the shock of her bill somewhat, they have issued her a credit for \$109,457.83, leaving a balance to be paid of \$47.03, the total for her legitimate calls last month.

Still, the experience has left her a little unnerved.

"I have a feeling my phone number is up in

every rest room from here to California," she said Sunday, as she leafed through the stacks and attacks of charges.

"Here's a four-hour call from Miami to Caracas for \$200," she said. "There are lots of calls to South America. There are calls to Libya, Nigeria, England, Italy, France, Alaska, the Philippines. They're from the United States mostly, the great majority of them from the Miami area."

The strange tale of Mrs. Landenberger's telephone bill began last January, she said: when more than \$300 in excess charges appeared.

"I called the company," she said. "They were very nice about it. They called me back and said they had credited the \$300 to my account."

Then, early in February, the weird telephone calls began coming in at all hours of the day and night, leaving Mrs. Landenberger sleepless and puzzled. Some of the calls, she said, were placed by "a man with a foreign-sounding voice."

"He would talk to Magdalene or Sandra or Teresa or he would say 'Who is this?'" she said Sunday. "One night there were 19 calls. I got no sleep at all. I believe they were long-distance calls because the connection was kind of crinkly."

To stop the mysterious calls, Mrs. Landenberger eventually used a ruse suggested by telephone company security officials. The last time the stranger called, she flashed the operator and said, so that the caller could hear, "Please trace this call."

That ended my receiving any more crazy calls, but apparently they were still charging calls to my account through February," she said.

A telephone company spokesman, Lon Braithwaite, said that a new credit card number was issued to Mrs. Landenberger on Feb. 21, but Mrs. Landenberger noted that many of the calls listed on her huge bill were dated after that.

The phone company evidently had no doubts about Mrs. Landenberger's honesty. But until further investigation, the spokesman said, it was unclear whether her case represented an aberration or a serious flaw in the security of telephone credit cards.

Unlike credit cards used in stores, telephone credit cards need never be shown to anyone. A credit card puncher on a Touch-Tone phone simply punches in a personal identification number that is printed on the card. On rotary phones, the caller tells the number and some other information to the operator.

INSIDE

■ West Germany's Social Democrats say their anti-missile campaign should not be read as a spurning of NATO. Page 2.

■ U.S. pilots are flying observation missions to spy guerrilla units for the Salvadoran Army, Pentagon officials say. Page 2.

■ Cuba has rotated civilian advisers in Nicaragua to include younger men with better military training. Page 2.

■ Cautious Canadians let their hair down for the lottery and other types of gambling. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Mobil agreed to buy Superior Oil in a transaction valued at \$5.7 billion. Page 9.

■ Japan said it would permit U.S. representatives to participate in Japanese economic advisory councils. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ East Germans suspected of crimes are listed by a West German prosecutor for use in court in case of reunification.

Bonn Socialists Stress NATO Support

After Failure to Bar Missiles, Opposition Seems to Return to Centrist Policy

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — West Germany's Social Democratic Party, in a somewhat chastened mood after its unsuccessful campaign against U.S. medium-range missiles, is trying to re-establish its credentials as a supporter of the Atlantic alliance and shows signs of returning to more centrist foreign policy positions.

On a visit to Washington last month, the opposition party's parliamentary leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, carried the message that the party's spurning of the American missiles should not be read as a spurning of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Conspicuously left behind in Bonn was Egon Bahr, the architect of the party's reversal of a policy it forged when Helmut Schmidt was chancellor.

Mr. Bahr, one of the Social Democrats' most adventurous thinkers, has gone so far as to propose the removal of all nuclear weapons from countries that do not possess them, including West Germany.

"There are no atomic weapons in Norway or Denmark," he argued in an interview. "Are they subject to blackmail? Where does the security of West Berlin come from? It has no atomic weapons."

Mr. Bahr was defeated when he tried to have this position adopted at the Social Democrats' strategy commission, which met to draw up resolutions for a party congress in May. In a telling comment, Mr. Bahr noted that his constituents seemed suddenly preoccupied with domestic economic affairs, not missiles.

Karl Kaiser, a prominent Social Democratic intellectual who has

consistently defended the Schmidt line, likened the Social Democrats' current mood to a pendulum that has taken a hard swing to the left.

"The pendulum hasn't started swinging back in the other direction," he said. "But in my opinion, the pendulum has stopped."

Mr. Kaiser and a number of other Schmidt supporters have just published a book titled "Where Are the Social Democrats Drifting?" which bears a photograph of a dyspeptic-looking Mr. Schmidt on its pink cover.

The party's new mood shows up in an inclination to disparage extreme left-wingers like Oskar Lafontaine, the Social Democrats' leader in the Saarland, who has called for West Germany's withdrawal from NATO.

Horst Ehmke, a pivotal party figure who joined those who opposed the missiles, said, "Lafontaine's ideas are stupid."

He contended that the Social Democrats were "trying to prevent the peace movement from going to the direction of radicalization, to prevent a big discussion of the alliance as such."

The anti-missile movement, meanwhile, seems to have become inactive and is badly divided.

At a Munich security seminar earlier this month, though, Mr. Ehmke demonstrated that his party had not jettisoned the American-baiting tendencies that characterized its autumn campaign against the missiles.

"The fear in Europe of a worsening confrontation between the superpowers has become greater than concern about the Soviet Union's military superiority in one field or another," he asserted.

"Fear is mounting that the world

will be drawn into a nuclear war because of an American policy of confrontation and an arms race between the two sides."

But even though the deployment of Pershing-2 and cruise missiles will not be completed until 1987, the Social Democrats have clearly decided not to make their further stationing a front-burner issue.

Instead, they have broadened the agenda, urging such initiatives as the stepped-up removal of tactical nuclear weapons from West Germany, the drawdown of chemical weapons stocks and the creation of an 83-mile (134-kilometer) nuclear-free zone on either side of the West German-East German frontier.

Gesine Schwan, a West Berliner who belongs to the pro-Schmidt faction, argued that the party's basic flaw was that it had become "ideologically neutral" in the East-West conflict and was inclining to "a taboo-ing of criticism of the Soviet Union."

"They are just shutting their eyes to the Soviet Union," she contended. "The Social Democrats have not found a formula to replace their old détente policy."

Even so, NATO diplomats in Bonn say they are encouraged by the new accents coming from the Social Democrats, which some suspect reflect a shifting agenda in West Germany away from the once-obsessive missile issue.

The rapidity with which the peace movement has fragmented has taken us all by surprise," commented a senior Western diplomat, who linked this development to the Social Democrats' quiet reappraisal. "While some of us had been afraid we were seeing the end of a national consensus, we may be seeing the resurrection of consensus."

Cubans in Nicaragua Now Chosen Differently

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

HAVANA — Reacting to the Grenada experience, Cuba has reduced the number of advisers working in Nicaragua and related civilians there to include younger men with better military training.

"That is to say, we arrange, when we send doctors, we arrange to send younger doctors instead of sending very aged doctors who could have trouble, for example, in case of an aggression against Nicaragua, since naturally the doctors are in remote regions," said Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez.

"In the same way for teachers, we arrange that they be fellows likely to confront any abnormal situation that could present itself. That is the change so far."

In December, Cuba reduced the number of civilian advisers it had in Nicaragua. Mr. Rodriguez's emphasis on military readiness underlined the impact of Cuba's setback on Oct. 25 and killed or took prisoner Cuban construction workers and civilian and military advisers.

"Because of the Grenada experience, we are changing the structure of our groups," Mr. Rodriguez said.

He declined to say how many Cuban advisers left Nicaragua or how many have returned.

Sandinist and U.S. officials say about 2,000 left when the Christmas holidays began and that about half that many have returned in recent weeks, meaning a net decline of about 1,000. Most of those who were not replaced were believed to be civilians, mostly teachers whose positions were filled by newly trained Nicaraguans.

Mr. Rodriguez said that most of those who returned to Cuba were students and professors.

The number of Cubans in Nicaragua, particularly military advisers, has been a central issue in Reagan administration complaints about the Marxist-oriented Sandinist government. U.S. officials estimated the pre-cutoff total at 6,000, including 2,000 military or security advisers, 2,000 teachers and 2,000 doctors, engineers and construction workers.

Cubans and Nicaraguans usually decline to discuss the numbers on the record, although President Fidel Castro told U.S. reporters in Havana in July he had only 200 military advisers in Nicaragua.

Some observers interpreted the Cuban departures in December as a goodwill gesture by the Sandinists.

But the U.S. assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Langhorne A. Motley, dismissed them as "false signals." The under-secretary of defense for policy, Fred C. Ikle, qualified them as "pretense."

Mr. Rodriguez said the reduction and personnel changes should not be interpreted as having a political meaning, but rather as a practical reaction to what happened on Grenada.

Despite U.S. claims that the 780 Cubans on the island fought as military units, Castro has said the overwhelming majority were civilians, more than half over 40, who picked up weapons only in defense against the U.S. attack.

"In reality, what has happened so far, although there have been quantitative changes and changes in the structure, cannot be interpreted as having a political meaning," Mr. Rodriguez said. "It doesn't have any."

But he went on to his way to stress Cuba's willingness to withdraw all military advisers as part of a Central American agreement that would also include U.S. forces.

"This is very important," he said.

Mr. Rodriguez said Cuba would even withdraw civilian advisers and teachers if this would help smooth the way for agreement between Nicaragua and its neighbors allied with the United States.

"This is not logical, but we would do it," he said.

Hart 'Fresh Start' Image Is Kept Intact in Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

burger commercial on U.S. television.

"Fritz, if you'll just listen for a minute, I think you'll see it," Mr. Hart said. But what people were seeing was a tough, aggressive Mr. Mondale — a candidate they had not known before.

The deposed favorite was on the attack when he suddenly stumbled over his own words and the special-interest issue that has plagued him.

Saying he would not be inhibited by his campaign promises to Democratic constituency groups from taking strong action to curb budget deficits, Mr. Mondale said, "I've told you... I'm going to stand up

Islamic Group Formally Allows Egypt to Return

United Press International

CASABLANCA, Morocco — Egypt has been formally reinstated as a member of the Islamic Conference Organization, a group comprising Moslem countries. King Hassan II announced Monday.

The king, who is the current president of the conference, Sunday informed its secretary-general, Habib Chatti of Tunisia, "to take all necessary measures to permit Egypt to resume officially its activities in the Islamic Conference."

The reintegration of Egypt became definite following a report presented by a committee formed at the fourth Islamic summit meeting in Casablanca in January to investigate the readmission of Egypt.

Egypt was excluded from both the Islamic Conference and the Arab League after it signed a peace treaty with Israel in 1979.

The Arab League has not yet announced whether Egypt will be readmitted. President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said in a U.S. television interview Sunday that Egypt would not rejoin the Arab League if membership required canceling the U.S.-mediated peace accords with Israel.

Frenchman Sentenced In Israel Bomb Plot

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — A French teacher was sentenced to four years in prison Monday after being convicted by a three-judge panel of aiding the Palestine Liberation Organization in an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a Tel Aviv skyscraper.

Henri Eichholtzer, 28, was convicted in Tel Aviv District Court of "assisting the enemy in its war against Israel" in a plot to bomb the 36-story Shelom Tower, which houses government offices and a department store in central Tel Aviv. Mr. Eichholtzer was accused of taking photographs of the Shelom Tower in 1978 and giving them to PLO members.

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After 34 Years in Prison, Man Freed by Japan Court

The Associated Press

TOKYO — A death row inmate who spent 34 years behind bars and faced the gallows for allegedly killing a black-market rice dealer was freed Monday by a court decision that nullified his sentence and declared him not guilty.

Supporters cried "Banzai!" when the outcome of the retrial for Shigeoichi Taniguchi, 53, was made known outside the district court in Takamatsu, on Japan's main southwestern island of Shikoku.

"Everything I see is glittering," Mr. Taniguchi said at a news conference outside the courthouse. "All I want to do now is to go back to my village and till the land." The Kyodo News Service said Mr. Taniguchi was entitled to receive the equivalent of \$328,000 in indemnity for the years he spent in prison.

Mr. Taniguchi was accused of the February 1950 robbery-slaying of a 65-year-old black-market rice dealer. The equivalent of \$36 was taken from the victim. Mr. Taniguchi, then 19, was arrested a month after the killing and has been in prison ever since. He was convicted and condemned to death by hanging in 1951.

Mr. Taniguchi's initial appeals were rejected, and the death sentence was upheld by a 1957 Supreme Court ruling. He continued to wage a legal battle for a new trial and, in 1976, the Supreme Court finally granted his request, sending the case back to the district court. The judge ruled Monday that the prosecutor's evidence was inadequate for a conviction.



Shigeoichi Taniguchi

U.S. Pilots Begin Flying Salvador Spy Missions

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — U.S. Army pilots are flying observation missions over rebel-held territory to spot guerrilla units for the Salvadoran Army, according to Pentagon officials.

The reconnaissance flights, by two-member crews in unarmed OV-10 Mohawk turboprop observation planes based at Palmerola airfield in Honduras, began last month and are being stepped up to watch for rebel movements before El Salvador's March 25 presidential election, the officials said Sunday.

They are flying with the permission of the governments of Honduras and El Salvador, said an army officer who asked not to be quoted by name. "They are not flying over any place they don't have permission to go."

The flights are part of a gradual escalation of U.S. involvement in the Salvadoran conflict. New U.S. military maneuvers are scheduled along the Honduran border with El Salvador, the number of U.S. trainers in the field has been increased slightly and there are plans for large increases in military aid.

Since the pilots and crewmen of the Mohawks are based in Honduras, they are not affected by the congressional limit on U.S. military trainers in El Salvador, the officials said.

The planes, which fly up to 308 mph (495 kilometers per hour), are fitted with infrared surveillance systems that enable them to spot groups of people or individual vehicles from an altitude of 10,000 feet (3,000 meters) at night, when most guerrilla troop movements occur.

The planes then radio the information to ground stations.

The officials refused to say how many of the planes were based in Honduras.

An official said the Pentagon did not believe that the Salvadoran rebels had missiles or other weapons capable of shooting the Mohawks down at their normal operating altitude.

The United States previously had supplied the Salvadorans with radar equipment for tracking the guerrillas. U.S. personnel are managing radar installations in Honduras that can look into El Salvador and Nicaragua to detect troop movements or arms shipments.

An official said the United States had flown reconnaissance missions over El Salvador before, with aircraft from U.S. bases in Panama. But the Mohawk flights from Palmerola, which is the U.S. headquarters for a series of military maneuvers in Honduras, mark the

first regularized tactical support by U.S. forces for the Salvadoran Army.

An official said it was not yet certain whether the missions would be continued after the Salvadoran elections.

Newsmagazine, in its edition published Sunday, said that the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency proposed that U.S. aircraft fly combat missions against the Salvadoran rebels. But it said that President Ronald Reagan had vetoed the idea.

A Pentagon spokesman said he would not comment on any of the reports.

Show-the-Flag Cruises

The United States will soon resume show-the-flag cruises by major U.S. naval units off the Central American coast as elections in El Salvador draw closer, Pentagon officials said Monday.

The officials, quoted in Washington by The Associated Press, said a battle group consisting of the 79,000-ton aircraft carrier America and three other ships would leave the Virgin Islands late this week to sail in international waters off Central America.

The operation was viewed here as a warning to Nicaragua not to interfere in the Salvadoran elections.

Soviet Insists On U.S. Move

(Continued from Page 1)

coalition. Tass said the Soviet leader had positively assessed the Vogel party's vote at its congress in November against the American mission, a reversal of the party's earlier stand.

Mr. Chernenko said the Soviet Union and West Germany could fruitfully cooperate on both economic matters and political questions, a prospect with broad appeal to West Germans, who are the Soviet Union's largest Western trading partners. However, the Soviet leader said, "we cannot fail to take into consideration the Bonn government's agreement to turn its territory into a forward-based nuclear bridgehead of the United States."

"This," he said, "is a real threat to the security of the U.S.S.R. and its allies, and we will draw proper conclusions from that."

The remarks suggested that the Kremlin has not given up hope that pressure from Washington's European allies, particularly West Germany, will force concessions on the missile issue.

Mr. Chernenko's remarks on nuclear arms were similar to those he made in his first major pronouncement on the issue, in a Kremlin speech on March 2. In that speech, he said it was the United States that had created obstacles to the Geneva talks and that it was the removal of these obstacles that would clear the way for a negotiated settlement.

WORLD BRIEFS

Russia, China Resume Talks on Ties

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Talks between the Soviet Union and China on healing their 20-year-old rift resumed in Moscow Monday but there was little sign of any imminent breakthrough.

China's deputy foreign minister and special envoy to the talks, Qian Qichen, was due to meet his Soviet counterpart, Leonid Ilyichov, for the first discussions in this fourth round of talks.

The main obstacles in the way of improved relations remain Moscow's support for the Vietnamese-backed government in Cambodia, its involvement in Afghanistan and its military strength on China's borders. Beijing has repeatedly raised these issues in the 18-month-old negotiations.

Sikhs Jailed in Constitution Burning

NEW DELHI (AP) — Seventeen Sikh militants were jailed here Monday on charges of burning part of the Indian Constitution, police said. In northern India, where most Sikhs live, a bomb damaged a railroad track and disrupted train services.

In the incident in New Delhi, the militants set fire to an article of the constitution that classifies Sikhs as part of the Hindu religion, police said. The 17 persons were arrested and jailed under the Prevention of Insult to National Honor Act.

Also on Monday in New Delhi, Hindus staged a protest of the discovery of slashed cow udders in a Hindu temple. The cow is sacred to Hindus, and a note containing the udders was purported to have been written by Sikhs.

Strike Shuts Half of U.K. Coal Mines

LONDON (AP) — About half of Britain's 176 coal mines were idled Monday as tens of thousands of miners went on strike to protest planned closures, but many men crossed picket lines in defiance of union leaders.

The patchy response to the walkout call by Arthur Scargill, leftist president of the National Union of Mineworkers, reflected a major division among the country's 183,000 miners. The split stems from Mr. Scargill's calling the stoppage without first holding a national vote. The decision to strike or work was left to each mine. The strike was to protest government plans to close 20 money-losing pits and eliminate 20,000 jobs over the next 12 months.

Keith Beston, spokesman for the National Coal Board, said 91 pits were idled by the strike. Of these, he said, 81 were closed because the 96,400 men who work them struck and 10 in South Wales were closed because the 8,000 men who turned up for work were blocked by picket lines.

Jordanians Vote in By-Elections

AMMAN, Jordan (Reuters) — Jordanians voted Monday in by-elections to fill eight vacant seats in the lower house of the National Assembly from constituencies on the East Bank of the Jordan River.

The seats were made vacant by the deaths of members since 1974, when King Hussein suspended parliament. The king recalled the chamber in January for what he said were constitutional reasons to avoid leaving the house without a quorum. The last elections were held in 1967, shortly before the Arab-Israeli war in which the Israelis occupied the West Bank.

The lower house has 60 seats, split evenly between the East and West Banks. The vacant seats in the Israeli-occupied West Bank will be filled by a vote of lower house members. The initial turnout was low, but the authorities later reported a rush at polling places, which were guarded by civilian and military police. No incidents were reported.

Iraq Says Iranian Attack Repulsed

BAHRAIN (Reuters) — Iraq said Monday that it had repulsed an Iranian attack on the Gulf war front. It said more than 1,000 Iranians had been killed during the past 48 hours.

Iran alleged that Iraq used "chemical bombs" to try to recapture Majnoon island, a major oil reserve captured last month by Iranian troops.

The Iranian news agency said in a report monitored in London that a strong wind had sharply reduced containment. The agency said nearly 1,700 Iranians had been injured or killed by Iraqi chemical weapons since the war started in September 1980. Iraq has repeatedly denied using chemical weapons.

Another Bomb Is Found in London

LONDON (AP) — A bomb was found Monday night in a popular Arab nightclub and restaurant in London in the latest incident in a series of bombings that police say is aimed at opponents of Colonel Muammar Qadhafi of Libya.

Police evacuated the Omar Khayyam Night Club and Restaurant on Regent Street and cordoned off the area after the explosive device was discovered, according to a spokeswoman for Scotland Yard. Twenty-six people were wounded in four bomb blasts during the weekend.

Scotland Yard said the head of its anti-terrorist branch would meet with police from other Western nations Tuesday in Paris to determine how to improve surveillance of suspected Libyan terrorists. About 60 officers from Western countries were expected to meet at the headquarters of the International Police Organization, or Interpol.

Reagan Says He'll Push for Latin Aid

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Two Central American foreign ministers say they have been assured by President Ronald Reagan that he will continue pressing for stepped up military aid for El Salvador and Nicaraguan rebels despite opposition in Congress.

President Reagan met with Foreign Minister Carlos José Gutiérrez of Costa Rica and Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barral of Honduras, who are in Washington seeking more U.S. aid.

"The president said the administration will continue to press Congress to approve the funds for 'pacifying and democratizing Central America,'" Mr. Gutiérrez said. The Senate Appropriations Committee last week turned down Mr. Reagan's request of \$21 million in aid to support Nicaraguan rebels.

Glomp Returns to Growing Problems

WARSAW (UPI) — Cardinal Jozef Glomp, the Polish primate, returned home Monday to confront problems with hunger strikers and students battling a government ban on the display of crucifixes in schools.

Cardinal Glomp, visibly upset by the problems that arose during his monthlong trip to Brazil and Argentina, said on arrival: "I have just arrived back in Poland. I don't know anything about these matters."

The cardinal's principal deputy, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, confirmed that talks were being conducted with government officials over the crucifix dispute, which has led to demonstrations and strikes by teenagers. On Sunday, seven persons in Ursus, a Warsaw suburb, began a hunger strike to press Cardinal Glomp to rescind the transfer of a priest, the Rev. Mieczyslaw Nowak, to a rural parish.

For the Record

Iran's second general election since the 1979 Islamic revolution will be held April 15, the Iranian news agency reported Monday. Iranians will vote to choose 270 deputies to the Majlis (parliament) for a four-year term. (Reuters)

At least 27 Zulu clansmen were killed when 1,000 rival tribesmen armed with axes and homemade guns clashed in the remote Masinga area of South Africa's Natal province, police said Monday. (UPI)

A Kenyan judge acquitted the former economic planning and development minister, Zachary Onyionka, 44, and four others Monday of murdering a supporter of a rival candidate in the general election campaign last year. Voice of Kenya radio said. Uhuru Ndege, a 19-year-old student, was shot to death and five persons were wounded Sept. 25 at a political rally. (UPI)

The Swiss government ordered Monday that all low-grade gasoline imported beginning next year must be lead-free in order to protect the forests of Switzerland from air pollution. Importers will have 18 months to sell off old stocks. (Reuters)

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Behind the 'New Ideas,' Hart's Veteran Adviser Ex-Pollster for Carter Shaped Theme On Democrats' 'Generational Divide'

By Martin Schram
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — On New Year's Eve, with his presidential campaign stalled, Senator Gary Hart reached out for something new. He found Patrick H. Caddell.

Mr. Caddell, 33, a veteran of such campaigns as one waged in 1976 by a former Georgia governor named Jimmy Carter, arrived that night at Mr. Hart's home in Bethesda, Maryland, carrying a 150-page tome on how to win the 1984 presidential contest.

Their meeting was described by both as brutally frank. Associates say it may have been pivotal in turning the Colorado senator toward his crucial triumph Feb. 28 over the previous front-runners, former Vice President Walter F. Mondale and Senator John Glenn of Ohio, in the Democratic presidential primary in New Hampshire.

Mr. Caddell was said to have told Mr. Hart that his campaign had been a disaster, that he had the greatest potential of anyone in the Democratic field but that he had done everything wrong. He said Mr. Hart had the right issues but no theme.

Mr. Caddell left a blueprint with the Colorado senator that night. Mr. Caddell had written it that fall, not with Mr. Hart in mind, but to try to persuade Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Delaware Democrat, or some comparable figure to run.

A copy of the memo, dated Oct. 25, 1983, was made available to The Washington Post by a source other than Mr. Caddell.

Mr. Caddell wrote that the Democratic Party "is suffering a bad case of amnesia which leaves it defensive and reactive, unsure of its purpose and role; it is broken into fiefdoms whose warlords are its clamorous constituencies."

He wrote that the "Baby Boom generation is coming to life politically. A division 'is becoming more apparent,' he added, between the party's older, traditional leadership and younger Democrats

"who came to politics through the anti-war movement and are now coming of age as elected and party leaders."

Of Mr. Hart, he wrote: "Hart probably comes closest to understanding and articulating the emerging generational divide in the party."

But Mr. Caddell added that despite this asset, Mr. Hart had not challenged Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn. "His failure to rise to that level reflects what critics say is attributable to an inability to excite, to excite or stir passion, to develop a thematic message with a sharp edge," Mr. Caddell wrote. "Lacking a natural constituency or regional base, Hart more than needs to make the idea-thrust click, and it just hasn't."

Of Mr. Mondale, Mr. Caddell wrote: "The front-runner for sure, but one plagued by severe doubts even in his own ranks. Few believe he can win a general election; some suspect that if wounded early he will not be able to recover."

He added: "Some think he is a candidate without a message."

Of Mr. Glenn, Mr. Caddell wrote: "Glenn's candidacy has been sluggish. . . . Despite an attempt to identify traditional values as a campaign theme, Glenn is plagued by a sense that he has no real message, that his instincts are basically conservative."

Mr. Caddell's thesis was that there was a way to assure that the front-runners did not win the nomination.

He wrote: "There exists all the conditions for a late and successful candidacy: a compelling and invincible message as yet unarticulated by any of the current contenders, a weak field without a candidate who presides over a sizable natural electoral base, and a party elite-activist corps not only immobilized but also restless and yearning."

In fact, by New Year's Eve, Mr. Hart had already been trying out a campaign based on a slogan written by his campaign manager, Oliver Henkel: "The next generation of leadership — uniting old values with new perspectives and ideas."

What Mr. Caddell did was to reinforce that line of counseling.

Mr. Caddell could speak bluntly to Mr. Hart that night in Bethesda because they were old acquaintances. In 1972, Mr. Hart was the manager of Senator George S. McGovern's presidential campaign. Mr. Caddell, just out of Harvard University, was the campaign's pollster. While Mr. Hart went on to the Senate, Mr. Caddell became pollster to Mr. Carter in 1976 and 1980.

This time, Mr. Caddell's route

was more circuitous. He began the pre-1984 campaign season aligned with Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts.

After Mr. Kennedy left the race, he advised Senator Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas, on his prospects. After Mr. Bumpers decided against running, Mr. Caddell drafted a speech for Mr. Biden that drew oodles in New Jersey and Maine and that brought Mr. Biden to the brink of candidacy.



Patrick H. Caddell

Tiny U.S. Trotskyist Party Is Trying Once More

By William G. Blair
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Socialist Workers Party is again campaigning to put its presidential nominee in the White House and establish "a true workers' government" in Washington.

The chances for the small Trotskyist party seem no better in 1984 than they were in 1948, its first presidential campaign, and every four years since. Its best showing in nine attempts was in 1976 when it received 91,314 votes.

"Even though we may not win because they've stacked the deck against us, I'm running in this campaign to win," said Mel Mason, a former Black Panther and former city council member from Seaside, California, who is the party's presidential nominee this year.

His vice presidential candidate is Andrea Gonzalez of Jersey City, New Jersey. Mrs. Gonzalez, 32, a former aircraft, automobile and steel worker, is national secretary of the Young Socialist Alliance, the party's youth organization.

Mr. Mason, 41, who resigned from the city council and from his job as student activities coordinator at Monterey Peninsula College to run for president, discussed his party's prospects and platform in a recent interview at the Militant Book Store, the party's Manhattan campaign headquarters.

"We want to change the society in this country from one that puts profits first to one that puts human needs before profits," Mr. Mason said.

He said his party would not have a chance in a presidential election until "undemocratic and unfair" state ballot laws were changed and news organizations afforded small parties the same coverage they gave major parties.

Mr. Mason said the two issues of vital concern to working people today were "U.S. wars and the abolition of the war budget" and unemployment.

The party, whose membership has declined from about 2,500 members in the late 1960s and early 1970s to about 1,000, was founded

in 1938. It was inspired by the ideas of Leon Trotsky, who preached the doctrine of "pure" communism and world revolution from exile until his assassination in 1940.

Asked about the accuracy of a description of the party given in Congress in 1982 as one of a number of Marxist groups in the United States that "favor the overthrow of the government of the United States by force and violence," Mr. Mason replied:

"We do not preach violence in any form. We want the working class to use the regular electoral

By Kenneth Freed
Los Angeles Times Service

TORONTO — The scene is a classroom for what appears to be slightly backward adults. There is a sheet of glass in front of each student, and the teacher is patiently explaining how to give instructions to a chauffeur. He raps on the glass with his pipe and says, "Home, James."

It takes two tries, but finally the class gets it and, in unison, there is the sound of rapping and then the happy chorus: "Home, James."

But this is not a class for retarded people. It is a television commercial promoting one of Canada's most popular forms of recreation: gambling. The idea is that a player

can win so much money in a lottery that he needs to learn how to behave as an exceedingly rich person.

It is an amusing commercial, and it has some basis in fact. A man won \$13.9 million (\$10.5 million U.S.) in a nationwide drawing in January.

The fact that this jackpot is beyond the reach of nearly every lottery player — the odds were 13 million to one — does not detract from the commercial and has not deterred Canadians from playing the lottery. In 1983, Canada's 25 million people spent \$1.4 billion on tickets in 17 lotteries. That breaks down to \$56.20 for every person in the country.

After paying off the winners and

covering the expenses of running the games, the four provincial corporations that run the lotteries were left with a net profit of \$417.2 million, putting the lotteries among the nation's most successful businesses.

Moreover, more than \$1.7 billion was bet at racetracks last year, along with perhaps another billion on various legal bingo games, in casinos and at "Moote Carlo nights" at churches and other non-profit organizations.

According to government statistics, Canadians spend more on lotteries than on diapers and more on horses than on eggs. And this does not include the billions bet illegally through bookmakers, in crap games and other illicit wagering or the money taken by thousands of Canadians to the betting parlors of Las Vegas and Atlantic City.

This might come as a surprise concerning a country that prides itself on its caution and reserve and where movies are still censored for moral content and Sunday closing laws are rigidly enforced.

Yet a recent poll showed that 85 percent of the people approve of lotteries; only 5 percent were found to be definitely opposed.

Despite their weaker economic standing than Americans, Canadians appear to gamble at least at the level of their southern neighbors. No one seems to know why, although some Canadians deny that they are really gambling, particularly when they buy a lottery ticket.

the most prevalent form of legal betting in the country.

Norman Morris, president of the Ontario Lottery Corp., the largest to Canada, bridled when asked to discuss the level of gambling in the province.

"Is it gambling?" he asked, indicating that he saw playing the lottery more as a form of entertainment than risk-taking. "Our competition are movie houses and amusement parks. . . . Serious gamblers are not our market people. They aren't interested in buying a ticket and waiting."

Supporters of the lotteries, racetracks and the other forms of legal betting also distinguish between government-supported gambling and the outlawed kind. They say that the difference lies in who gets the profits and what is done with them.

In legal gambling, all the profit goes to the government. In Quebec, the profit is put in the province's general fund and then allocated for use along with other revenues.

Ontario, which runs the country's biggest gambling operation, bans the application of betting profits for uses commonly financed by tax revenues, such as roads, schools and government operations. The \$1 billion-plus earned by the province's six different lotteries since the system began in May 1975 has been used to finance sports, recreation and cultural activities.

"The original philosophy," Mr. Morris said, "is lotteries are not tax

revenues. . . . We don't want to depend on lotteries because they can change. So the money is used sort of for the extras."

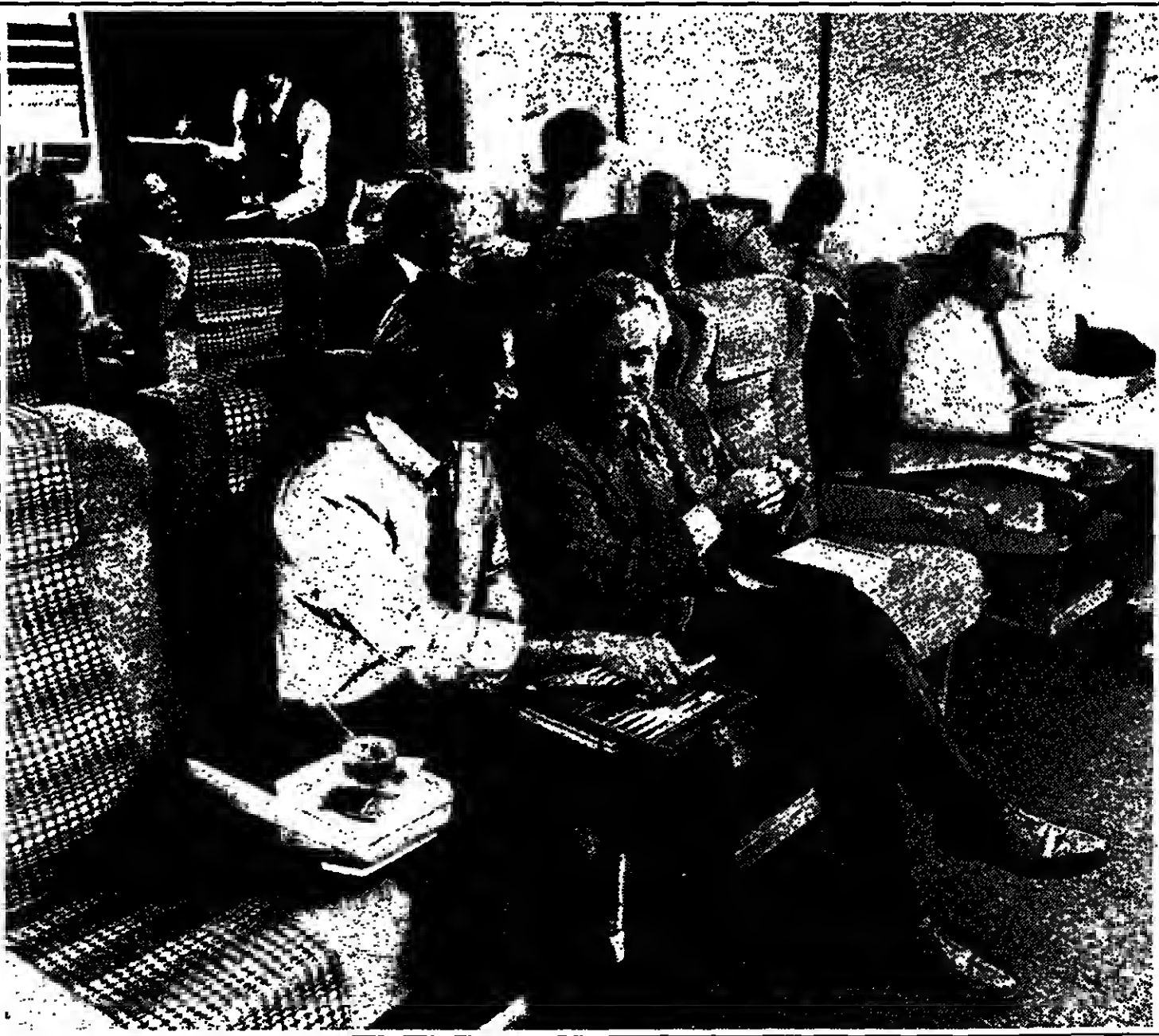
Mr. Morris, along with William McDonnell, director of the Ontario Racing Commission, argues that both operations are big business and essential to the Canadian economy.

The Ontario Lottery Commission directly employs 200 persons, and 250 others work for the 46 independent ticket distributors. Indirectly, the lotteries involve employees of 19,000 retail outlets, many of them newsstands but also small shops that deal exclusively in lottery tickets.

The provinces take between 7 percent and 9 percent of each bet placed at a track, depending on the type of payoff, giving government an easy profit of nearly \$12 million a year, not including the tax revenue from the businesses associated with the industry or from the bettors' winnings.

But there are some problems. The survey of public attitudes indicated that active opposition to the lotteries comes from religious groups that are traditionally against betting on moral grounds. Other groups are getting increasing publicity and forcing the gambling proponents into a defensive position. The opponents include compulsive gamblers, who object not to the betting itself but to government-financed promotion of the activity.

Ten Reasons Why Pan Am Clipper Class Is In A Class By Itself.



3 East Germans Escape Over Border to West

Reuter
BAD BRAMSTEDT, West Germany — One East German border guard and two construction workers fled to the West Monday, West German border police said.

The border guard scaled a barbed-wire fence while on duty near the Baltic Sea at a point where there are neither mines nor automatic guns. Earlier, two building workers crossed the frontier under the cover of darkness near Osterode in Lower Saxony.

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Appeal by South Africa For Namibia Talks Seen As Effort to Sidestep UN

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's call for a regional conference on South-West Africa is being described here as a genuine move toward seeking independence for the territory, also known as Namibia, while sidestepping a United Nations plan on the issue.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha announced Sunday in Cape Town that Pretoria was willing to take part in a meeting with the South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO, its opponent in a 17-year conflict over the territory.

Mr. Botha also said such a conference should include other Namibian political groupings as well as Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, which is fighting against the Angolan government.

The president of SWAPO, Sam Nujoma, responded Monday to the offer by saying that the organization would accept it only if it excluded discussion of Angola. Speaking in reporters in Lusaka, Zambia, Mr. Nujoma said South Africa was "trying to throw confusion into two separate issues."

Mr. Nujoma also described the UNITA rebels as bandits and said they should be excluded from any conference.

In his statement Sunday, Mr. Botha said: "The time has come for the leaders of southern Africa to resolve their differences themselves."

One political analyst commented: "I think 435 has gone." He was referring to Resolution 435, the 1978 UN plan for independence and elections in Namibia.

"Botha has made a declaration of intent that South Africa is charting a new road on Namibia," the analyst said. "The others might take time to follow."

Others said that if SWAPO took part, it could lose the status it was given by the UN General Assembly in 1973 as Namibia's sole representative. In addition, Angola might not wish to have what it sees as the internal insurgent problem posed by UNITA elevated to the status of a regional issue.

The analysts also voiced a belief that South Africa's tactics were aimed at demilitarizing SWAPO, which has waged its war against Pretoria's troops in Namibia from bases in Angola. This strategy would allow South Africa to treat SWAPO more as a political party.

New Diplomatic Move
Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Tsumeb, South-West Africa: The statement on Sunday was

the latest in a series of diplomatic moves in which South Africa has sought to defuse hostilities with its black-ruled African neighbors.

Last month, South Africa and Angola set up a U.S.-sponsored monitoring commission to oversee the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and to freeze the activities of SWAPO.

On Friday, Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha is to sign a treaty of nonaggression with President Samora Machel of Mozambique. That pact is designed to prevent either country from acting as a base for subversion against the other.

It was unclear whether the United States was supporting the new South African initiative. U.S. officials have recently reiterated support for UN Resolution 435.

In Washington, Chester A. Crocker, the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said the proposal was consistent with improving prospects for peace in the region, but he suggested that the groundwork may not yet have been laid for the kind of all-party conference being proposed.

Late last year, the United States launched a major diplomatic initiative to secure a UN-sponsored peace in Namibia, parallel with a withdrawal of the 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops stationed in Angola. The linkage with a Cuban withdrawal has been a major demand by both South Africa and the United States.

Sunday's statement, however, made no reference to the insistence that the Cuban soldiers withdraw.

In the past, the SWAPO insurgents, 800 of whom were said by South Africa to have infiltrated the northern part of Namibia in recent weeks, have demanded direct talks with South Africa. South Africa has refused to deal directly with the insurgents. The last attempt to hold an all-party peace conference founded in Geneva in January 1981.

The trade that South Africa is now apparently offering is a negotiation involving the insurgents in return for their recognition of the internal parties.

Angola, similarly, is being invited to discuss a regional peace on the condition that it meet with the anti-government guerrillas, perhaps with a view to the establishment of some kind of government of national reconciliation in Lusaka that would be less hostile to South Africa.

Sunday's offer coincided with what is called a South African "disengagement" from southern Angola, which it has been occupying for more than two years.



Herman Toivo Ja Toivo, a founder of the South-West Africa People's Organization, with Patrick Lekhotla, left, and Mohammed Vally, right, of the United Democratic Front, an anti-apartheid group. Mr. Toivo, who was freed from jail recently, was leaving Johannesburg for Lusaka, Zambia, where he met Monday with Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader.

U.S. Missile Could Cost Additional \$100 Million

By Wayne Biddle

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The air force's priority air-to-air missile, in which the Pentagon expects to invest at least \$11 billion through the end of the century, is encountering production delays that could result in cost increases of nearly \$100 million.

The advanced medium-range missile, the Amraam, or AIM-120, is behind schedule at the Hughes Aircraft Co., according to officials of the air force and the General Accounting Office. Verne Orr, secretary of the air force, and Richard D. Delauer, undersecretary of defense for research and engineering, have expressed concern about the project in recent congressional testimony.

The missile is being developed to replace the AIM-7 Sparrow missile, which has been criticized as having poor combat performance. Unlike the AIM-7, which relies on radar guidance from the plane that launches it, the Amraam has its own independent radar system, enabling the pilot to leave the area after firing the missile.

The air force is especially eager to put the new missile on its F-16 jets.

Anticipating a start on production of the Amraam, the air force requested no financing for Sparrows in 1985.

Both the air force and the navy have requested increased financing for developing and testing the Amraam in fiscal year 1985, which starts Oct. 1. The air force has asked for a 17-percent increase in financing over the current fiscal year, to \$218 million. The navy wants an increase of more than 400 percent, to \$36 million.

A report to be released soon by the General Accounting Office, which is an investigating arm of Congress, questions whether the air force's 1981 contract with Hughes will have to be renegotiated at higher prices, according to a staff member of the agency. The air force was to have exercised an option to buy leading parts for the system on Feb. 1, but the project is now facing delays of three to six months or more.

The air force estimates a six-month delay could make the program's cost increase by \$98 million. The average price of each missile is now estimated at \$340,000.

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Regard Urged For Self-Rule By Grenada

Reuters

GENEVA — The UN Human Rights Commission urged all nations Monday to respect Grenada's sovereignty and allow its people to decide their future without outside interference.

The 43 nations of the commission adopted by consensus a resolution that did not refer directly to the U.S. invasion of the Caribbean island in November. But Soviet and East European delegates said this meant the panel associated itself with the "general condemnation of the bandit-like aggression of the United States."

The Soviet Union also charged Grenada had become a U.S. base for military purposes and subversion in Central America. East Germany expressed regret at the failure to pass a stronger text condemning "armed intervention" on the island.

The U.S. delegate, Richard Schifter, said the resolution, a compromise proposed by the Dutch chairman of the commission, Peter Kooijmans, was unambiguous.

The resolution replaced a more controversial text proposed by Nicaragua condemning the U.S. intervention. The adopted resolution reaffirms the right of the people of Grenada to the full exercise of their human rights and fundamental freedoms, to decide their own future and to hold free elections "without external interference or pressure."

The Warsaw government has

UN Secretary-General May Have Toned Down Polish Rights Report

By Iain Guest

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — The secretary-general of the United Nations, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, is thought to have agreed during a recent trip to Poland to temper criticisms of the Warsaw government contained in a draft report on a UN inquiry on human rights, according to diplomatic sources.

A report on the investigation, which is in its second year, was presented last week at the UN Human Rights Commission by Patricia Ruedas, a UN undersecretary-general.

Mr. Ruedas took over the inquiry on Poland when the previous UN investigator, Flugo Gohbi of Argentina, stepped down in November. Mr. Ruedas accompanied Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar on his trip to Poland late last month.

Sources said that a first draft of the report was submitted to the Polish government for comment. They said that in a meeting in Warsaw, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar was urged by General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, not to publish it.

One diplomat here speculated that the UN secretary-general might have agreed to this in order to secure the release of Alicja Wesołowska, 39, a former UN employee who had been held in Poland since 1979 on charges of spying for the West.

Other diplomats noted that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, who was once Peru's ambassador to Poland, favors a quiet, nonconfrontational approach in dealing with sensitive human rights issues. They said the Reagan administration backs him in this approach.

Mr. Ruedas's 10-page report commended the Polish government for "showing a spirit of moderation" and encouraging "reconciliation" during 1983. It drew exclusively on government information, though a considerable amount of material is known to have been submitted to the United Nations by Polish exiles and by such organizations as Amnesty International, the human rights group.

The report contained the full text of a lengthy questionnaire submitted to the Polish government by UN investigators, in which they asked for information on arrests, detentions and alleged deaths in custody. A paragraph then noted: "The secretary-general was later advised, unofficially, that the Polish authorities considered that the content and format of the questionnaire did not lend itself to a reply."

The Warsaw government has

consistently condemned the UN investigation as interference in internal Polish affairs. It refused to allow Mr. Gohbi into the country to conduct the inquiry.

Mr. Ruedas's report was dismissed as a "disastrous whitewash" by one Western delegate to the Human Rights Commission. It was also criticized by exiled representatives of the banned labor federation Solidarity.

"The repression in other countries may be more severe, more physical, but in Poland it is more psychological," said Jerzy Mirowski, who heads the Solidarity office in Brussels. He said the UN report should have reflected that.

But in a speech last week before the UN commission, Henryk Sokalski, the Polish delegate, asserted that the report proved that Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar understood and sympathized with Poland's refusal to cooperate with the UN inquiry.

According to the diplomatic sources in Geneva, Mr. Gohbi oversaw the preparation of a 50-page draft report, which referred to mass demonstrations and expressed concern at the health of political detainees.

Although Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar did succeed in obtaining the release of Miss Wesołowska, he reportedly was warned by General Jaruzelski against publishing anything critical of the government. He is quoted in the final version of the report as saying that what he heard in Poland was "very encouraging."

During his four-day visit to Poland, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar, in one speech, vigorously condemned abuses of human rights. But he did not name any country.

Last year, the UN human rights panel adopted a resolution criticizing the Polish government for refusing to cooperate with the UN inquiry. The vote was 19-14 with 10 abstentions.

The delegations of Italy, West Germany and the Netherlands have introduced a similar proposal for this session. If approved, it would keep the inquiry open. But even before the publication of Mr. Ruedas's report, delegates were predicting a close vote.

Pole Attacks Resolution
Mr. Sokalski, the Polish representative on the rights commission, has angrily attacked the draft resolution introduced by West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands. The Associated Press reported from Geneva. The draft calls on the Polish authorities to allow the nation's people to exercise fundamental freedoms.

Bulgarian's Anniversary Passes Unremarked

By Richard Balmforth

Reuters

SOFIA — Todor Zhivkov, 72, has completed 30 years as head of Bulgaria's ruling Communist Party. But one would have to dig out the history books to know it.

Mr. Zhivkov's low-key approach to power was underlined by the conspicuous lack of public fanfare that accompanied his anniversary March 4. There were no commemorative issues of the state-controlled newspaper; the anniversary was not even mentioned.

This was unusual for Communist Eastern Europe, where the official media often try to create excitement about the political anniversaries of leaders.

The Bulgarian party daily's main front-page story March 4 was devoted to a speech by the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko.

Self-effacement before Moscow and a low-key image at home are among the elements that have contributed to Mr. Zhivkov's political longevity.

A Western diplomat said: "He's kept to a winning formula right from the start; keep right in deal with Moscow but get as good a deal as possible for the people."

He has outlasted three Soviet leaders — Nikita S. Khrushchev, Leonid I. Brezhnev and Yuri V. Andropov — and has made it his business to get along with all of them. Among Warsaw Pact party chiefs, Hungary's Janos Kadar, who came to power in 1956, is the closest to him in tenure.

Mr. Zhivkov is widely popular at home, which probably results from

the dramatic rise in living standards during his rule.

The supply of fresh fruit and vegetables to shops is the envy of Soviet tourists who visit the country. Mr. Zhivkov has overseen many pro-consumer economic changes that have drawn favorable comparisons with richer neighbors.

"A lot has played in Zhivkov's favor," said a Western diplomat. "This is a country with only a limited intelligentsia and is not a hotbed for dissent and challenge to Communist rule."

It took Mr. Zhivkov several years to consolidate his position after being elected first secretary of the party's Central Committee in 1954. He apparently was a compromise candidate agreed on by opposing factions within the party.

By the mid-1960s, he had neutralized all political rivals. In 1971, he assumed the additional post of head of state.

Recent events in Bulgaria have shown that Mr. Zhivkov's political instincts are still sharp. In September, he apparently engineered the downfall of a Politburo member, Alexander Lilov, who generally was regarded as the candidate most likely to succeed him.

Western diplomats said Mr. Lilov may have gotten in trouble with Mr. Zhivkov for implicitly criticizing his late daughter, Ludmila Zhivkova, who was culture minister when she died in 1981.

Mr. Zhivkov's position may have been further strengthened by a reshuffle in the government and party leadership in January in which two of his supporters were added to the Politburo.

"Zhivkov is now in a position of undisputed authority and is still politically very capable," a diplomat said. "Only death or a personal decision to step down is likely to change the man at the top."

The exact nature of Mr. Zhivkov's relations with Mr. Chernenko are unknown, though he knew Mr.



Todor Zhivkov

Chernenko well when he was a Brezhnev aide.

"It wouldn't make any difference even if Zhivkov didn't know Chernenko," a Bulgarian said. "He'd simply make it his business to get on the best terms with him. He's done that with all of them."

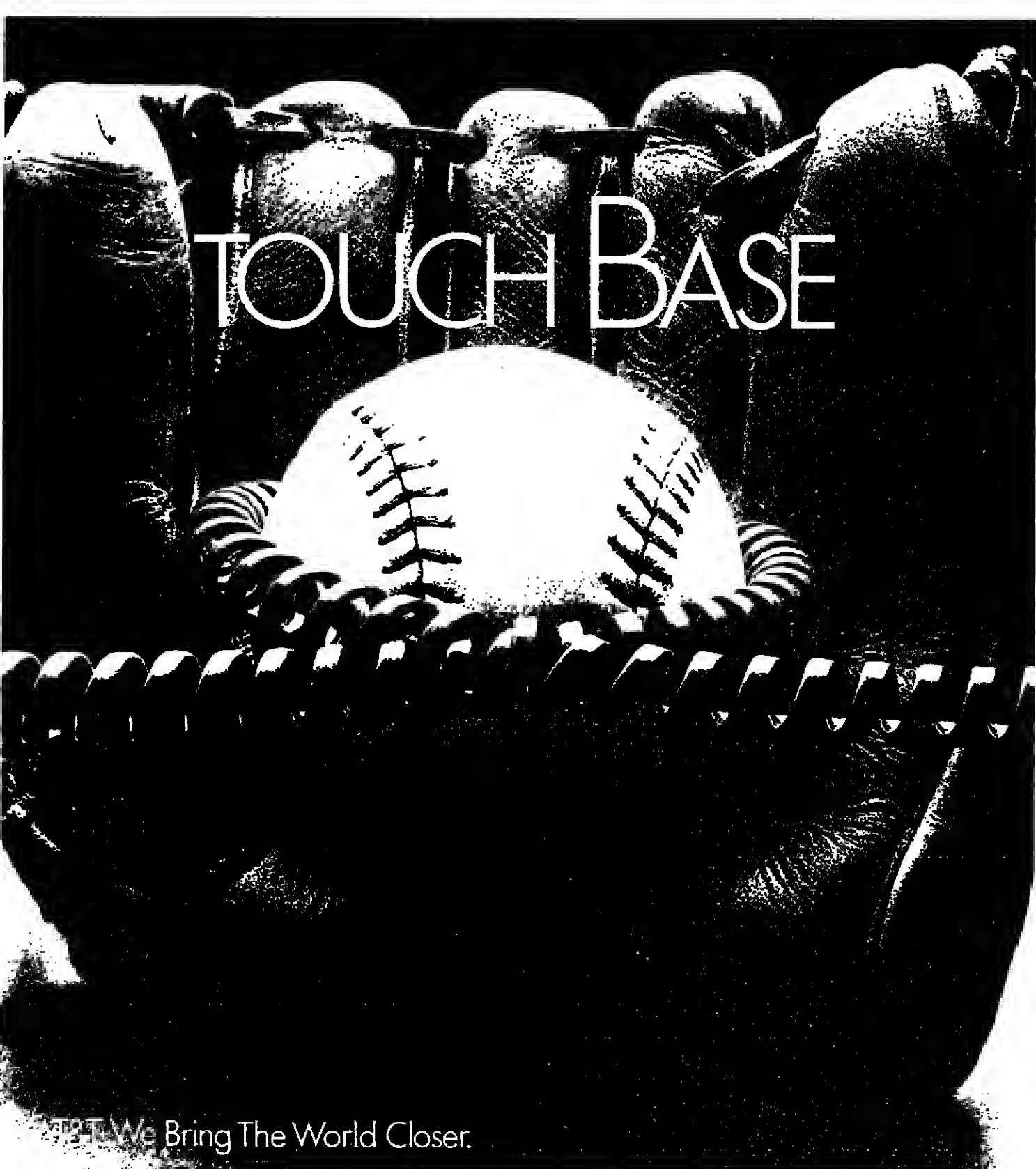
New Ambassador to Rome

The Italian Foreign Ministry said Monday it had accepted a new Bulgarian ambassador, 15 months after his predecessor was recalled during an uproar over the so-called Bulgarian connection to the shooting of the pope. The Associated Press reported from Rome.

The Foreign Ministry said in a communique that it had accepted Raico Marinov Nicolov as the new envoy from Sofia.

Mr. Kozov was recalled to Sofia on Dec. 9, 1982, for what the Bulgarian government said were "normal consultations." Two days later, Italy recalled its ambassador to Bulgaria. The embassies in Sofia and Rome have been run by a chargé d'affaires since then.

The recalls occurred at the height of tension between Italy and Bulgaria over accusations that Bulgarian agents aided in the May 13, 1981, attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II.



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his Report



MONDAY PUNCH — Bernard Hinault, the French cycling champion, squared off against a shipyard worker from Ciotat on the Riviera who tried to push him off his bicycle during the Paris-Nice race Monday. The interruption was staged to protest layoffs. It occurred on the road to La Seyne-sur-Mer on the fifth leg of the competition.

D'Aubuisson Charisma, Rich Backers May Propel Him to Power in Salvador

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — One by one, leaders of El Salvador's landowning class stepped to the microphone to laud Roberto d'Aubuisson, the rightist presidential candidate.

The president of the sugar growers' association was followed by heads of the cotton, coffee and livestock organizations.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, aglow from the admiration of 750 of the nation's wealthy at the fund-raiser early this month, said he felt "practically amid family."

He pledged to put "men of the countryside," such as those in the audience, in charge of the government ministries and agencies that run the economy.

The Salvadoran private sector, hoping to reverse economic changes of the past four years that weakened its power, is giving the bulk of its support to Mr. d'Aubuisson in the presidential campaign.

M.V. Macmillan, British Publisher, Politician, Is Dead

New York Times Service

LONDON — Maurice Victor Macmillan, 63, a scion of the British publishing empire and the only son of former Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, died Saturday in his sleep of complications after heart surgery.

Mr. Macmillan was chairman of Macmillan & Co., the British publishing house, which is no longer connected with its American offshoot. First elected to Parliament in 1955 as a Conservative, he served in the government of Prime Minister Edward Heath as minister for employment in 1972 and as paymaster general in 1973.

Imogen Clare Holst, Conductor and Musician
ALDEBURGH, England (AP) — Imogen Clare Holst, 76, a conductor and musician who was the daughter of the late Gustav Holst, died at her home Friday.

Miss Holst, a musical assistant to Benjamin Britten for 13 years, succeeded four generations of professional musicians in her family. Queen Elizabeth II made her a commander of the British Empire in 1975.

Chinese Mission Discussed Arms in U.S.

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Chinese military delegation including close relatives of two of Beijing's top leaders left Washington last week after extensive talks that could pave the way for the first major Chinese purchases of U.S. arms.

Administration sources said the four-man team, headed by Zhang Pin, the son of Defense Minister Zhang Aiping, visited military contractors in 14 cities and had 10 days of official talks in Washington.

The deputy chief of the delegation was He Ping, who was identified by the sources as the son-in-law of China's most powerful figure, Deng Xiaoping.

Providing U.S. weapons to China would be a major step beyond the currently authorized sales of technology usable for both civil and military purposes.

The Pentagon made no announcement of the arrival or departure of the Chinese delegation and acknowledged its presence in the United States "for staff-level discussions" only in brief answers to questions Feb. 29.

The Chinese side was also wary about discussing the visit.

The Chinese mission served as an advance party for Defense Minister Zhang's planned visit early this summer, a trip that is expected to give an essential high-level endorsement to closer military ties, including arms purchases from the United States.

Arms purchases also may be discussed, but probably not in detail, during President Ronald Reagan's trip to Beijing next month.

Zhang Pin, the leader of the recent delegation, is reported to be director of the foreign affairs bureau of China's Commission for Defense, Science, Technology and Industries.

But the significance of the visit goes well beyond preparation for

the later trip, according to the sources.

In what an administration official described as "a painstaking but necessary step," the Chinese visitors explored in detail the maze of contracting procedures, legal restrictions and regulations that apply to U.S. arms sales abroad.

Most of the detailed discussions with the Zhang team involved anti-aircraft and anti-tank arms, officials said. These are the two sales areas of least political sensitivity in the United States, especially among pro-Taiwan conservatives, and they are expected to be the areas for the first major Chinese purchases.

According to Roger W. Sullivan, executive vice president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, the Weinberger visit to Beijing and the recent Chinese mission to the United States place the mili-

tary relationship "back on track" after several years of inactivity.

Mr. Sullivan, a former State Department official, recalled that a series of bilateral exchanges came close to the point of major sales in 1980.

Until the recent discussions, progress on an arms deal had been halted since the cancellation of a planned 1981 visit to Washington by the Chinese vice chief of staff, Liu Huaqing, principally because of differences over Taiwan.

Since mid-1983, the Reagan administration has adopted a policy of more flexible approval of sales to China of high technology for "dual use" — military and civilian purposes. But no lethal weapons have so far been sold to Beijing.

national security affairs adviser to President Jimmy Carter and is a leading advocate of close ties with China, said Mr. Deng and Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang told him last month, when he visited Beijing privately, that "they want to widen the scope of Sino-American relations as much as possible."

Discussions during Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger's trip to Beijing last September generated the decision to send the four-man mission to Washington, officials said.

According to Roger W. Sullivan, executive vice president of the National Council for U.S.-China Trade, the Weinberger visit to Beijing and the recent Chinese mission to the United States place the mili-

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was

Tass Switched To Turned-On Editing Screen

Reuters

MOSCOW — Tass, usually the medium of official Soviet pronouncements, switched to more offbeat reporting Monday when it mistakenly transmitted album sleeve details from a foreign pop record.

The list of tracks and other details from "Rain Dances" by the British group Camel moved on the English-language service between an analysis on the United States and a report from Prague. A spokesman at Tass said: "A comrade has already been reprimanded for using his editing screen for his own use."

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Food Reform in Africa

Africa needs emergency food aid, and quickly. The century's worst drought grips a score of countries in southern Africa, threatening lives and stability. But weather is not the only culprit. If Africa is to feed itself in years ahead, it also needs incentives to scrap a failed marketing system that in too many countries keeps farmers poor and granaries empty.

So contends the Reagan administration in proposing a two-track response: immediate food for Africa's hungry, and a five-year, \$500-million "economic policy initiative" to promote reform of unworkable marketing policies. To this case, productive diplomacy and President Reagan's free market instincts go hand in hand. Indeed, development experts at the United Nations and the World Bank have long pleaded for the concerted effort that the Reagan administration has proposed.

In the past two decades Africa's per capita food output has declined by a fifth. The grievous results have been hunger at home, dependence on imported food, and declining income from exports. A major cause of this downward spiral has been the failure to provide adequate compensation to farmers. And the main blame for that falls on the state marketing boards that were established in most African countries when they became independent.

The idea was to speed development and

generate revenues by making the state the sole buyer of farm produce. But, in the main, the marketing boards have kept prices down to provide cheap food for urban consumers. Predictably, farmers went broke and swarmed to cities, impelling insecure governments to try all the harder to pacify restless urban populations with cheap food. The damage has been compounded by overvaluing currencies, ostensibly to make imports cheaper for infant industries. But overvaluation makes exports less competitive and increases the addiction of ruling elites to imported luxuries. Worst of all, the system is self-reinforcing. Once trapped, a weak regime feels that it would be politically disastrous to end "cheap food," repair exchange rates and raise farm income.

It would do Africa no favor for America to rush in with \$95 million worth of food without helping governments to escape this cycle of impoverishment. Mr. Reagan's proposals may be helpful if grants are conditioned on political reforms, if money is channeled into crop research and technical assistance and if other donors and development agencies join in the effort. Africa's climate may be beyond human remedy, but there is nothing immutable about unworkable policies. Finding ways to reshape them is a worthy ambition.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Where Mr. Meese Misses

While Edwin Meese has rested his case for Senate confirmation as attorney general, troublesome questions remain about his fitness for one of the nation's loftiest positions of trust.

That the questions are raised by political antagonists, notably Senator Howard Metzenbaum, Democrat of Ohio, hardly diminishes their seriousness or excuses Mr. Meese's inability to dispose of them cleanly.

A president ordinarily should have the attorney general he wants. Mr. Meese, though slight of legal stature, is experienced in law enforcement and meets the minimum qualifications. He might be entitled to assume, as a Democratic senator quipped, that the Republican Senate "would confirm Jack the Ripper as Surgeon General."

But Mr. Meese is asking more than tolerance by Democrats and loyalty from Republicans. His nomination asks that they ratify behavior that any mildly suspicious attorney general would be moved to investigate.

Mr. Meese's accountant, John McKean, arranged \$60,000 in loans for his client, then White House counselor, and subsequently became chairman of the U.S. Postal Service's board of governors. Mr. Meese approved the appointment without notifying anyone of his conflict of interest. Understandably but un-

convincingly, both men deny any connection between one favor and the other.

Thomas Barrack, a developer, absorbed a \$32,500 loss in the sale of Mr. Meese's California home and then became deputy undersecretary of interior. Officers of the bank that gave Mr. Meese \$480,000 of credit and tolerated 15 missed mortgage payments, also obtained government jobs in Washington.

Mr. Metzenbaum also challenged Mr. Meese to explain memoranda suggesting he knew, while campaign chief, about documents filed from President Jimmy Carter. Mr. Meese replied all too carefully. He cannot recall seeing the most damaging memos. He did not know of "any effort" by Reagan supporters "to obtain" the Carter material. That mincing response is not good enough for one who would be attorney general.

Mr. Meese's suitability might have been worth debating in terms of his opposition to civil rights and to legal equity for the poor. But his testimony has failed so far to dispel the most obvious suspicions raised by his confusion of public and personal business and his legalistic dance around the Carter papers. On the record as it now stands, Mr. Meese has not qualified for confirmation.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Unita Raises a Roadblock

The chief stumbling block is Unita, increasingly successful in its civil war with the Angolan government, which for its part has sought the protection of the Cubans. Only if the Cubans leave Angola will South Africa be prepared to allow elections in neighboring Namibia, where she is in conflict with Swapo. But how can the Cubans go so long as Unita stays on the rampage?

One should not, therefore, hope for too much from South Africa's proposal, made Sunday, for a conference of all the governments and political movements involved. Such conferences can usually only be successful when wars have been lost or won and here the delineations of victory are not yet clear.

In her recent invasion of Angola, South Africa may have frightened the Angolan government. Swapo, too, may have been cowed, even if its guerrillas continue to step southward into Namibia, notwithstanding the alleged surveillance of the Angolan government.

But however pliable Angola and Swapo may be, the abiding stumbling block to an overall settlement, given the South African pre-condition about Cuban troops, is Unita.

—The Daily Telegraph (London)

The Horror in the Gulf

It is now established beyond reasonable doubt that Iraq has been using chemical weapons against Iranian forces. This is a clear breach of the 1925 Geneva Protocol which forbids the use of chemical weapons, though not their production and storage.

Iraq has broken the protocol under great pressure. In a war that it started itself it is now fighting for its existence against waves of suicidal forces, often consisting of barely trained schoolchildren.

In such a foul and wasteful war between two almost equally unappealing sides it is difficult to find any criteria for deciding which carries

the greater moral burden. Neither side has been overtly scrupulous on the battlefield, and many of the crimes committed by the Iranian regime against its own people are at least as horrible as those committed by Iraq against Iran.

Nevertheless, sensibilities should not be so dulled as to inhibit expression of horror at the use of a particularly nasty form of weaponry. It is also important to condemn a major breach of one of the few international agreements on arms control that has been widely observed.

—The London Times

The real reason why Iran's Islamic leaders are so aggressive is that the second phase of their revolution entails exporting it. If Iraq could be defeated and a direct link with Syria established, Tehran's influence, and by consequence the Iranian concept of Islam, could be imposed on an area including the whole Levant and Saudi Arabia.

"Liberation" of the Shiite shrine at Kerbela in Iraq could then, it is reasoned, be followed by the reconquest of Jerusalem.

—Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich)

Cheers for the Rising Yen

The yen's rise against the dollar is good news for Japan's economy. What is happening is that the currency rate, which has been widely believed to be undervalued, is moving toward a more appropriate level reflecting the fundamental strength of the economy.

The good news means, first, that the dealer will go a long way toward reducing the large trade gap between Japan and the United States. The yen appreciation will also dispel any misunderstanding in America — if it still exists — that Japan's monetary authorities may be manipulating the yen rate to keep it artificially higher against the dollar — that this country may be mounting an export-drive with the help of a rigged exchange rate.

—The Japan Times

FROM OUR MARCH 13 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Nicaragua, El Salvador at War?

CITY OF MEXICO — There is a persistent report that war has broken out between Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Salvadoran gunboat Momotombo have been in action. The result is not known. The Mexican Government has not been advised officially. The Mexican "Herald" advocates the annexation of the five Central American States by Mexico. The general belief is that intervention is inevitable and that the United States will take the first step. The State Department has ordered Mr. J.H. Gregory, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Managua, to return home, thus practically severing diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, though the Legation is left in charge of the Consul.

1934: 'Izvestia' Writer Favors Pact

MOSCOW — The Russian newspaper "Izvestia" gives a cordial reception to the proposal for a general non-aggression pact under which each state would refrain from invading the territory of the other. A contributor to "Izvestia," who signs "Visitor," points out that such a treaty "would give depth to the Kellogg pact in the spirit both of President Roosevelt's appeal of last year and of the Soviet's definition of an aggressor" — as employed in the pacts which the U.S.S.R. signed in London last year with nine neighbors. "Visitor" adds, "We Communists, whom the imperialist press has accused many times of disrespect for treaties, in reality attach tremendous importance to treaties whose purpose is to strengthen peace."



Assad Not So Shrewd As He Might Appear

By G.H. Jansen

DAMASCUS — Now that President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon has decided to abrogate the May 17 troop-withdrawal agreement with Israel, the Syrian president, Hafez al-Assad, is being praised, more than ever, for what he is not — a shrewd politician, a clever poker player and the leader of a regional superpower.

Moreover, he is not criticized for what he actually is — a brutal and unpopular dictator whose regime has created a society that is corrupt and acquisitive and the very antithesis of the ideology of the Ba'ath Socialist Party, on which the Assad regime is supposed to be founded.

The victories attributed to Syria — the abrogation of the May 17 agreement, the defeat of the Lebanese Army, the departure of the U.S. Marines — were won on the field of battle in Beirut and the Chuf by young Lebanese Shiites and Druze who were prepared to fight and die. Without their courage and sacrifice, Syria could have achieved nothing on its own in Lebanon.

Syria's greatest and continuing strength owes little to the policies of Mr. Assad's regime or any other Syrian government and everything to geography. Syria sits across the landward lines of communication in and out of Lebanon.

Though Syria's role in Lebanon since September 1983, when Israeli forces pulled back to the Awali river, was important, it was also passive and negative: to keep open the supply lines to the Shia and Druze militias. But once these local supporters win and eventually enter the government and then have the use of the ports and airports of Lebanon, they will cease to be dependent on the good will of the Syrians.

This process has begun. The Syri-

ans are already worried over the independence, even defiance, of Syria displayed by Nabih Berri, the Shiite leader. What worries them even more is the possibility of a Shia pincer closing in on Syria. That is, a Shia fundamentalist regime being established in Lebanon on one side and on the other side in Iraq, if the current Iranian campaign in Iraq succeeds. Fundamentalist Shiites abhor the secular and minority Alawite regime in Syria.

The "shrewd" Syrians have made many mistakes in Lebanon. There was the original blunder of sending in their army in 1976 to save the Maronites, who soon thereafter turned against Syria. Having fought the Maronites, the Syrians are now having to build bridges to a Maronite president against the wishes of Syria's latest Lebanese allies, the Shiites and Druze, whom the Syrians fought to defend the Maronites. Syria's divide-and-rule policy is becoming positively frenetic.

The biggest failure of Syrian policy was its attempt to dominate or destroy Yasser Arafat's independent leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Though Mr. Arafat was pushed out of Lebanon, he emerged more strongly supported than ever by his people. This means that Syria has lost "the Palestine card." It can no longer "deliver" the Palestinians in any regional peace negotiations.

In revenge, and to counterbalance Syria, Mr. Arafat helped to bring Egypt, Syria's sworn enemy, back into the Islamic fold and soon Egypt's partial return has already brought into existence a strong, moderate Arab bloc. Because of its backing, Mr. Arafat has been able to ignore Syrian threats and has



How Middle East peace agreements are signed.

talked to King Hussein of Jordan in Amman and has reached a basic agreement between Jordan and the PLO on their future relations. The one thing Syria dreads is emerging as a possibility: a regional settlement that would leave her out in the cold and reduced to insignificance.

The Syrian leaders, who are cautious pragmatists, are not trying to pick a fight, and are not vehemently anti-United States. Or even anti-Israel (They have to be cautious because their internal position is under constant threat). Thus they say openly that they will only consider fighting or negotiating with Israel when there is a balance of power between them and that, they admit, will come after many years. They no longer press their claim for the return of the occupied Golan

Heights with any urgency. They do not want Israel to make any gains from its invasion of Lebanon, but they have said that Lebanon can reach a new agreement that would guarantee the security of the border and of northern Israel, which would be a gain for Israel.

The upside-down evaluation of Syria's position of strength and the exaggeration of its influence only proves that if any statement, however baseless, is repeated often enough, it will eventually be accepted at least as the conventional wisdom, and perhaps even as gospel truth.

The writer, a journalist who has covered Middle East politics for many years, contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

The Rich and Powerful Also Flee the East Bloc

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — It is something like hearing, leading Americans to declare that Svetlana, Stalin's daughter, endangered herself by escaping with the help of the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi. After Ingrid Berg, niece of East German Prime Minister Willi Stoph, tried to seek haven in the West by taking her family with her to the West German Embassy in Prague, Hans-Jochen Vogel, leader of the Social Democratic opposition in Bonn, criticized escapees who "use spectacular methods and threaten to nullify the efforts of those who seek to leave through the normal procedure."

Philipp Jenninger, a junior minister in the Bonn government, said he believed that "transit through West German embassies in East European countries could compromise Bonn's quiet efforts to reunite families."

But the Berg affair is special. It is too big for the cynical intra-German establishment that describes the system of blackmail used to buy these East Germans who want to emigrate as "normal procedure." This affair has another dimension.

It illustrates an important phenomenon, the flight of members of the *nomenklatura*. Mrs. Berg is not only the niece of the prime minister but also the daughter of Kurt Stoph, a former minister. She is the wife of an "independent artisan," which is East Germany's top social category.

The family has a Volvo car — which in East Germany costs five years of a high salary — and a house in a southeastern suburb of Berlin, all of which is enough to indicate that it was not the lack of financial opportunity that led her and her family to run the risks they did in trying to escape.

But they were not the first escapees of the privileged class from East Germany or other East European countries. Preceding them, among East Germans, were Thomas Brash, the son of a deputy minister of culture, and Andreas Stöckmann, grandson of Horst Sindermann, a former leading member of the government. Oleg Wolf, a nephew of Micha Wolf, the powerful head of East Germany's intelligence organization, tried to flee through Yugoslavia but was caught.

And then there are others: the daughter of Leonie Rautu, a former deputy prime minister of Romania; the son of Mieczyslaw Rakowski, Po-

land's deputy prime minister; the son of Valentin Falin, a former Soviet ambassador to Bonn and now deputy director of a department in the Central Committee in Moscow.

Such flight to the West indicates that something new is brewing in Eastern Europe. These people have left behind them affluence and sometimes power.

The Berg affair is the illustration of the exasperation of an entire people. Of East Germany's 18 million people, some 500,000 have asked to emigrate, according to reliable sources. Since 1961, when the Berlin wall was built, only about 265,000 — mostly "nonproductive" retired persons — have been allowed to leave legally. Another 25,000 have been bought by West Germany at the cost of \$1 billion. A few thousand stubborn protesters, such as pacifists or the singer

Wolf Biermann, have been expelled. During the same period, 190,000 more desperate people have managed to leave by various clandestine means — in a hot air balloon, for instance, or by swimming the river that divides the two states, or hidden in a truck. Some pass through other countries, Yugoslavia most often.

And 182 East Germans have been killed trying to go over the wall; 60,000 have been arrested and charged with the crime of "trying to escape," and 5,000 are being held in prison like so much merchandise kept in stock for a transaction to come.

In such circumstances, any means to get out is legitimate, including the West German Embassy in Prague. The negotiations in the Berg affair are apparently being carried out by East Germany, West Germany and Czechoslovakia, but it is clear that

the Soviet Union has a voice, too. For various reasons — none of them humanitarian — Moscow permitted East Germany to have dealings with West Germany. East Germany cannot pay its debts to the West and has other important economic reasons to remain on good terms with West Germany. East Berlin is currently awaiting a West German credit for a billion marks.

In Bonn, to prevent the press from interfering with "normal procedures," the official word is that "the right to be informed is much less important than the right to humanitarian assistance."

But if one were to ask the Jewish hostages of the KGB what was the main factor that made possible the emigration of more than 250,000 Soviet Jews in 10 years, the answer would be Western public opinion in general and the press in particular.

International Herald Tribune.

U.S. Bilateral Aid Policy Is Dangerous

By Jonathan Friedland

WASHINGTON — In its quest to shape the world in its own image, the Reagan administration is moving dangerously away from the postwar principle of working through multilateral development banks to effect policy changes in the Third World. Washington is sacrificing international cooperation for a narrow-minded pursuit of national glory.

In its ideological arrogance, the Reagan administration has been reluctant to support development institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund. At the same time it has tried to duplicate their efforts with U.S. aid.

By handing out aid directly, administration officials believe they will have greater leverage over economic policies of Third World nations.

Consider, for example, the U.S. approach to Africa. In January, Washington cut its planned contribution to the International Development Association, the arm of the World Bank that grants interest-free aid, to \$750 million dollars from \$1 billion a year. Because other countries pay in proportion to the 25-

percent share taken by the United States, the association, which is the largest source of interest-free assistance to Africa, will see its resources drastically reduced.

Instead, Washington is offering \$500 million over the next five years to African governments willing to phase out food subsidies, raise incentives for farmers and let market forces determine food prices. A strong case can be made for more market-oriented farm policies in a continent suffering from a prolonged food crisis exacerbated by misguided policies. But instead of supporting international agencies, Washington will lose its effectiveness as a leader of the multilateral institutions.

Another dangerous inclination, which shows up in the 1985 foreign aid budget, is the increasing reliance on "economic support fund" assistance. This aid is provided to Third World countries of "strategic" value to the United States to help them meet problems with their balance of

payments. U.S. aid officials like economic support assistance because they believe the money can be used to exert leverage over policy choices in recipient countries. But it's false.

Why? Because although recipients such as Zaire and the Philippines are urged to undertake economic reforms, these countries know perfectly well that the money will be forthcoming whether they comply or not.

Because they are perceived to be impartial and independent, institutions like the International Development Association and the International Fund for Agricultural Development have a much greater chance of producing the kinds of changes that the Reagan administration would like to see.

By directly rewarding poor countries that do our bidding, the United States limits its own room to maneuver and risks incurring the ill will of peoples throughout the Third World.

The writer, a financial correspondent for the Inter Press Service Third World News Agency, contributed this view to The New York Times.

Mitterrand Even Asks About Hart

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President François Mitterrand is preparing for a week-long coast-to-coast visit to the United States this month. Like everybody else here, the first thing he asks an American visitor is about Gary Hart. What are his chances? What is he like? The name is new to the French.

The confusion and uncertainty of a U.S. presidential campaign always disturb Europeans, who follow a different calendar. Mr. Mitterrand is in serious trouble with French voters now, but his first big test comes only in 1986 with legislative elections. His own mandate runs until 1988.

So he is trying to think longer-term, to plan with patience and ride out this difficult year when America is arguing about its leadership, the Soviets are consolidating another power team, the European Community is unraveling at the seams and wars big and little are roiling the Middle East.

The issues have not changed much from his previous meetings with President Reagan. He no longer seems to expect to budge Washington, so he is looking toward an exchange of impressions, a talk about the state of the world, not much more.

Mr. Mitterrand has dug in on Lebanon, despite French criticism for keeping troops in Beirut. He recognizes that Lebanon has been a serious setback for the West, but he does not intend to blame the United States or offer advice on what to do now.

France must remain in Lebanon, he says, to help ease the coming transition. He wants good political relations, after the troops leave, with all factions in the fighting. The effort has already begun to pay off. Persistent, quiet contact with the Shiite leader, Nabih Berri, has led to arrangements for the Amal militia to protect the French in their exposed positions.

This is an irony, since the U.S. and European forces were sent to protect the Lebanese and Palestinians from each other. But Mr. Mitterrand's point is that outsiders have to work in agreement with all the Lebanese.

He does not want to pull out without an accord with President Amin Gemayel. The key to limiting damage for the West, he thinks, is to avoid a sense of abandonment and to support continuity in the evolving adjustment of power. Mr. Mitterrand feels it is important not to let the situation appear as the end of an era, but only as a shifting passage.

Mr. Mitterrand considers the Iran-Iraq war extremely dangerous. He does not think either side wants to shut off the flow of oil, but events could whirlwind out of control.

France continues to honor its special contracts with Iraq, made in different circumstances by then Premier Jacques Chirac in 1976. It makes France supplier of about a third of Iraq's arms, with the Russians supplying the rest. Beyond that, the president sees little to be done to prevent a victory by either side.

Unlike previous presidents of the Fifth Republic, Mr. Mitterrand is not an avid launcher of foreign policy initiatives. He says he is ready to talk to the Russians, but they are busy with internal problems. He will go to Moscow if there is no setback, as he put it, but he just doesn't know whether it is likely to be this year.

He is convinced that the Russians do want to resume arms control negotiations with the United States, possibly in a different context, merging various issues of disarmament. But he is not optimistic about results. He would like to see a treaty banning all weapons in space, but he thinks France and Europe have to look ahead and join the space race because disarmament is getting nowhere.

Space is becoming a talisman among French political leaders. Their eyes shine when they talk of it as the great challenge, the test of Europe's ability to keep up in the world and the source of inspiration for a new spirit of energy and independence.

They do not seem to consider the costs, and the choices that would have to be neglected, if they decide on a European manned space platform, which Mr. Mitterrand has enthusiastically proposed. It sounds like political poetry, a kind of desperate hope that space will distract the French from their peevish and European from quarrels about the price of milk and tomatoes, infusing a new spirit of community in sum, the outlook from the Elysée Palace is bemused, aware of how limited are the means for diverting the pressures of tension in the world, concerned with stability, trying not to aggravate friction.

The New York Times.

LETTER

Babies and Coffee

In response to "Danger of Caffeine in Pregnancy Reassessed" (March 2): Why must the U.S. Food and Drug Administration spend taxpayers' money to prove what has been common knowledge for decades? Some 30 years ago when I had my children, our old family doctor told me — and other doctors told all my friends in similar circumstances — that large quantities of coffee had to be strictly avoided during pregnancy.

Now the FDA force-feeds hundreds of pregnant animals enormous doses of caffeine to prove that birth defects result. There must be better uses for our money than superfluous cruel experiments?

K. FENT-ANNINGER

Geneva.

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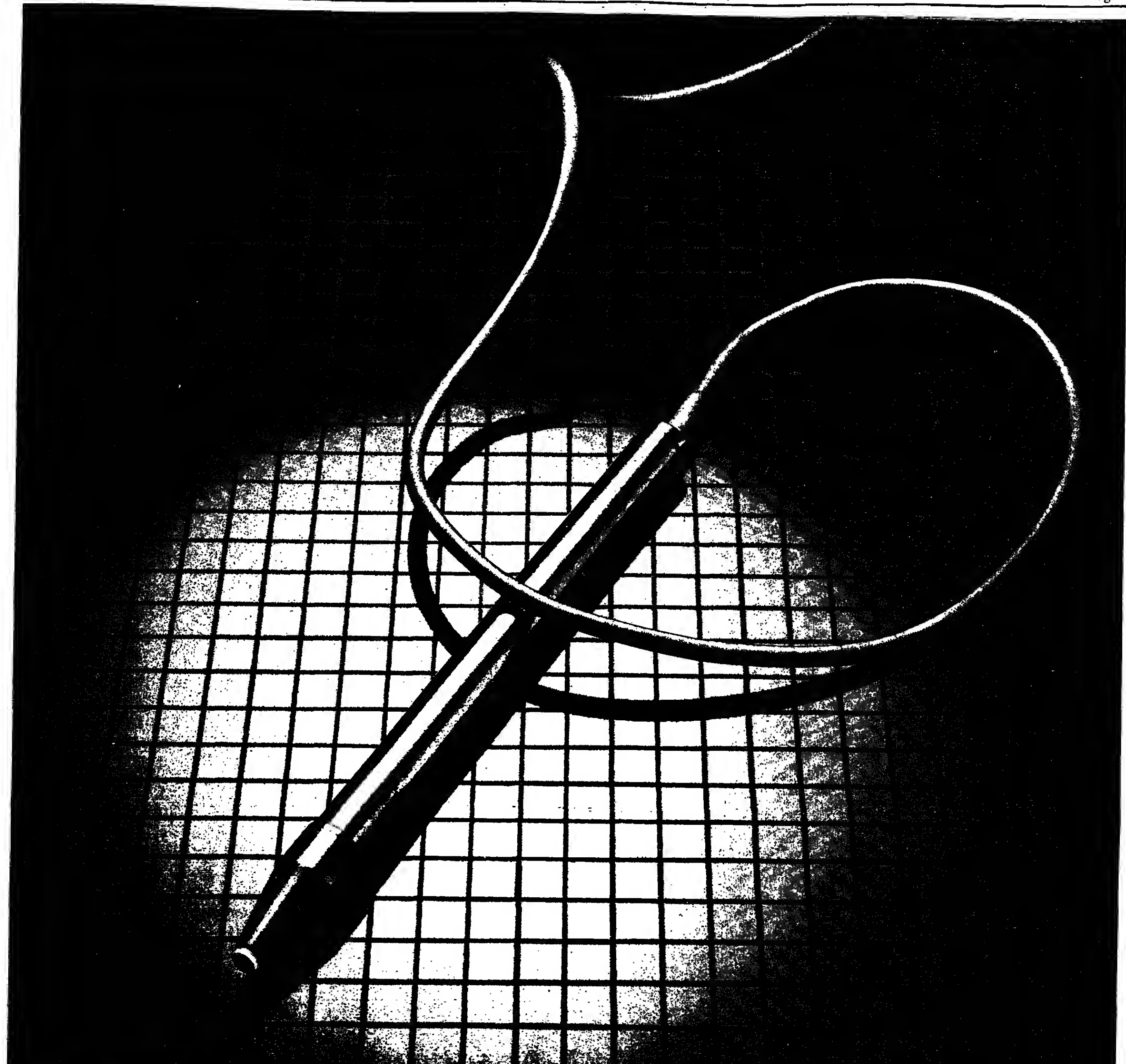
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هكزمن الاصل

Mr. Flora Lewis

PARKING is becoming a big thing about the world. When you go to the office, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the store, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the school, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the church, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the hospital, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the airport, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the stadium, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the concert, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the game, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the show, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the party, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the wedding, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the funeral, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the funeral home, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the cemetery, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the church, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the school, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the hospital, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the airport, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the stadium, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the concert, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the game, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the show, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the party, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the wedding, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the funeral, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the funeral home, you have to find a place to park. When you go to the cemetery, you have to find a place to park.



(not to mention the railway signal lever).

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2012 Excess		2011		2010		2009		2008		2007		2006		2005		2004		2003		2002		2001		2000		1999		1998		1997		1996		1995		1994		1993		1992		1991		1990		1989		1988		1987		1986		1985		1984		1983		1982		1981		1980		1979		1978		1977		1976		1975		1974		1973		1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955		1954		1953		1952		1951		1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699	
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279	116	VIHRT	47	192	116	192	116	192	116
278	116	Weller	57	191	116	191	116	191	116
277	116	Weller	57	190	116	190	116	190	116
276	116	Weller	57	189	116	189	116	189	116
275	116	Weller	57	188	116	188	116	188	116
274	116	Weller	57	187	116	187	116	187	116
273	116	Weller	57	186	116	186	116	186	116
272	116	Weller	57	185	116	185	116	185	116
271	116	Weller	57	184	116	184	116	184	116
270	116	Weller	57	183	116	183	116	183	116
269	116	Weller	57	182	116	182	116	182	116
268	116	Weller	57	181	116	181	116	181	116
267	116	Weller	57	180	116	180	116	180	116
266	116	Weller	57	179	116	179	116	179	116
265	116	Weller	57	178	116	178	116	178	116
264	116	Weller	57	177	116	177	116	177	116
263	116	Weller	57	176	116	176	116	176	116
262	116	Weller	57	175	116	175	116	175	116
261	116	Weller	57	174	116	174	116	174	116
260	116	Weller	57	173	116	173	116	173	116
259	116	Weller	57	172	116	172	116	172	116
258	116	Weller	57	171	116	171	116	171	116
257	116	Weller	57	170	116	170	116	170	116
256	116	Weller	57	169	116	169	116	169	116
255	116	Weller	57	168	116	168	116	168	116
254	116	Weller	57	167	116	167	116	167	116
253	116	Weller	57	166	116	166	116	166	116
252	116	Weller	57	165	116	165	116	165	116
251	116	Weller	57	164	116	164	116	164	116
250	116	Weller	57	163	116	163	116	163	116
249	116	Weller	57	162	116	162	116	162	116
248	116	Weller	57	161	116	161	116	161	116
247	116	Weller	57	160	116	160	116	160	116
246	116	Weller	57	159	116	159	116	159	116
245	116	Weller	57	158	116	158	116	158	116
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243	116	Weller	57	156	116	156	116	156	116
242	116	Weller	57	155	116	155	116	155	116
241	116	Weller	57	154	116	154	116	154	116
240	116	Weller	57	153	116	153	116	153	116
239	116	Weller	57	152	116	152	116	152	116
238	116	Weller	57	151	116	151	116	151	116
237	116	Weller	57	1					

72	39%	Ind	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
71	38%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
70	37%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
69	36%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
68	35%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
67	34%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
66	33%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
65	32%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
64	31%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
63	30%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
62	29%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
61	28%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
60	27%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
59	26%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
58	25%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
57	24%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
56	23%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
55	22%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
54	21%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
53	20%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
52	19%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
51	18%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
50	17%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
49	16%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
48	15%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
47	14%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
46	13%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
45	12%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
44	11%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
43	10%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
42	9%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
41	8%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
40	7%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
39	6%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
38	5%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
37	4%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
36	3%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
35	2%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
34	1%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
33	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
32	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
31	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
30	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
29	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
28	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
27	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
26	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
25	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
24	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
23	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
22	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
21	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
20	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
19	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
18	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
17	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
16	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
15	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
14	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
13	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
12	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
11	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
10	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
9	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
8	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
7	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
6	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
5	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
4	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
3	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
2	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36
1	0%	nd	2.36	5.3	187	43%	+36

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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90										

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23%	24%	25%	26%	27%	28%	29%	30%	31%	32%	33%	34%	35%	36%	37%	38%	39%	40%	41%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	49%	50%	51%	52%	53%	54%	55%	56%	57%	58%	59%	60%	61%	62%	63%	64%	65%	66%	67%	68%	69%	70%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	80%	81%	82%	83%	84%	85%	86%	87%	88%	89%	90%	91%	92%	93%	94%	95%	96%	97%	98%	99%	100%																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

February, 1984

**YAMAICHI INTERNATIONAL
[NEDERLAND] N.V.**

U.S.\$20,000,000

Floating Rate Certificates of Deposit Due 1987

ISSUE PRICE 100 PER CENT.

Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

Yamaichi International [Europe] Limited

Dai-ichi Kangyo International Limited

Nippon Credit International [HK] Ltd.

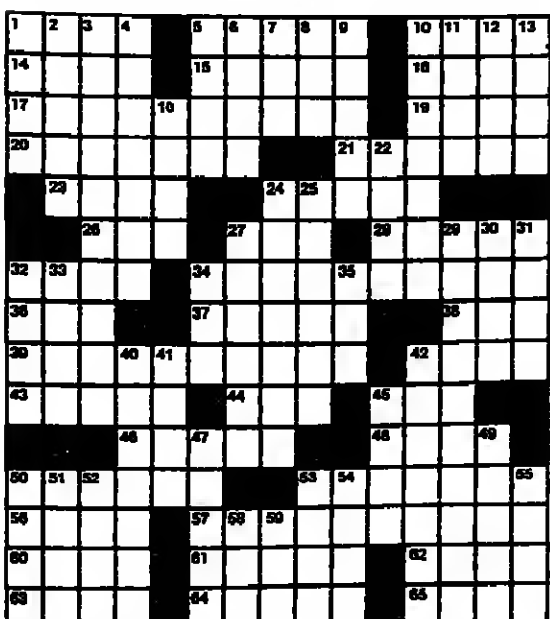
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Month	Season	Open	High	Low	Close	Low
CANADIAN DOLLAR (INM)						
\$ per franc, 1 point equals \$0.0001						
8/168	Mar	7900	7900	7888	7888	7888
8/169	Jun	7848	7848	7836	7836	7836
8/170	Sep	7836	7836	7824	7824	7824
8/171	Dec	7824	7824	7812	7812	7812
8/172	Mar	7812	7812	7800	7800	7800
8/173	Jun	7800	7800	7788	7788	7788
8/174	Sep	7788	7788	7776	7776	7776
8/175	Dec	7776	7776	7764	7764	7764
Est. Sales 1,629 Prev. Sales 1,623						
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,742 Off 0						
FRENCH FRANC (INM)						
\$ per franc, 1 point equals \$0.0001						
12778	Mar	12778	12788	12768	12768	12768
12779	Jun	12779	12789	12769	12769	12769
12780	Sep	12780	12790	12770	12770	12770
12781	Dec	12781	12791	12771	12771	12771
12782	Mar	12782	12792	12772	12772	12772
12783	Jun	12783	12793	12773	12773	12773
12784	Sep	12784	12794	12774	12774	12774
12785	Dec	12785	12795	12775	12775	12775
Est. Sales 1,629 Prev. Sales 1,623						
Prev. Day Open Int. 5,742 Off 0						
GERMAN MARK (INM)						
\$ per mark, 1 point equals \$0.0001						
347	Mar	347	347	346	346	346
348	Jun	348	348	347	347	347
349	Sep	349	349	348	348	348
350	Dec	350	350	349	349	349
351	Mar	351	351	350	350	350
352	Jun	352	352	351	351	351
353	Sep	353	353	352	352	352
354	Dec	354	354	353	353	353
355	Mar	355	355	354	354	354
356	Jun	356	356	355	355	355
357	Sep	357	357	356	356	356
358	Dec	358	358	357	357	357
359	Mar	359	359	358	358	358
360	Jun	360	360	359	359	359
361	Sep	361	361	360	360	360
362	Dec	362	362	361	361	361
363	Mar	363	363	362	362	362
364	Jun	364	364	363	363	363
365	Sep	365	365	364	364	364
366	Dec	366	366	365	365	365
367	Mar	367	367	366	366	366
368	Jun	368	368	367	367	367
369	Sep	369	369	368	368	368
370	Dec	370	370	369	369	369
371	Mar	371	371	370	370	370
372	Jun	372	372	371	371	371
373	Sep	373	373	372	372	372
374	Dec	374	374	373	373	373
375	Mar	375	375	374	374	374
376	Jun	376	376	375	375	375
377	Sep	377	377	376	376	376
378	Dec	378	378	377	377	377
379	Mar	379	379	378	378	378
380	Jun	380	380	379	379	379
381	Sep	381	381	380	380	380
382	Dec	382	382	381	381	381
383	Mar	383	383	382	382	382
384	Jun	384	384	383	383	383
385	Sep	385	385	384	384	384
386	Dec	386	386	385	385	385
387	Mar	387	387	386	386	386
388	Jun	388	388	387	387	387
389	Sep	389	389	388	388	388
390	Dec	390	390	389	389	389
391	Mar	391	391	390	390	390
392	Jun	392	392	391	391	391
393	Sep	393	393	392	392	392
394	Dec	394	394	393	393	393
395	Mar	395	395	394	394	394
396	Jun	396	396	395	395	395
397	Sep	397	397	396	396	396
398	Dec	398	398	397	397	397
399	Mar	399	399	398	398	398
400	Jun	400	400	399	399	399
401	Sep	401	401	400	400	400
402	Dec	402	402	401	401	401
403	Mar	403	403	402	402	402
404	Jun	404	404	403	403	403
405	Sep	405	405	404	404	404
406	Dec	406	406	405	405	405
407	Mar	407	407	406	406	406
408	Jun	408	408	407	407	407
409	Sep	409	409	408	408	408
410	Dec	410	410	409	409	409
411	Mar	411	411	410	410	410
412	Jun	412	412	411	411	411
413	Sep	413	413	412	412	412
414	Dec	414	414	413	413	413
415	Mar	415	415	414	414	414
416	Jun	416	416	415	415	415
417	Sep	417	417	416	416	416
418	Dec	418	418	417	417	417
419	Mar	419	419	418	418	418
420	Jun	420	420	419	419	419
421	Sep	421	421	420	420	420
422	Dec	422	422	421	421	421
423	Mar	423	423	422	422	422
424	Jun	424	424	423	423	423
425	Sep	425	425	424	424	424
426	Dec	426	426	425	425	425
427	Mar	427	427	426	426	426
428	Jun	428	428	427	427	427
429	Sep	429	429	428	428	428
430	Dec	430	430	429	429	429
431	Mar	431	431	430	430	430
432	Jun	432	432	431	431	431
433	Sep	433	433	432	432	432
434	Dec	434	434	433	433	433
435	Mar	435	435	434	434	434
436	Jun	436	436	435	435	435
437	Sep	437	437	436	436	436
438	Dec	438	438	437	437	437
439	Mar	439	439	438	438	438
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441	Sep	441	441	440	440	440
442	Dec	442	442	441	441	441
443	Mar	443	443	442	442	442
444	Jun	444	444	443	443	443
445	Sep	445	445	444	444	444
446	Dec	446	446	445	445	445
447	Mar	447	447	446	446	446
448	Jun	448	448	447	447	447
449	Sep	449	449	448	448	448
450	Dec	450	450	449	449	449
451	Mar	451	451	450	450	450
452	Jun	452	452	451	451	451
453	Sep	453	453	452	452	452
454	Dec	454	454	453	453	453
455	Mar	455	455	454	454	454
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457	Sep	457	457	456	456	456
458	Dec	458	458	457	457	457
459	Mar	459	459	458	458	458
460	Jun	460	460	459	459	459
461	Sep	461	461	460	460	460
462	Dec	462	462	461	461	461
463	Mar	463	463	462	462	462
464	Jun	464	464	463	463	463
465	Sep	465	465	464	464	464
466	Dec	466	466	465	465	465
467	Mar	467	467	466	466	466
468	Jun	468	468	467	467	467
469	Sep	469	469	468	468	468
470	Dec	470	470	469	469	469
471	Mar	471	471	470	470	470
472	Jun	472	472	471	471	471
473	Sep	473	473	472	472	472
474	Dec	474	474	473	473	473
475	Mar	475	475	474	474	474
476	Jun	476	476	475	475	475
477	Sep	477	477	476	476	476
478	Dec	478	478	477	477	477
479	Mar	479	479	478	478	478
480	Jun	480	480	479	479	479
481	Sep	481	481	480	480	480
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535	Mar	535	535	534	534	534
536	Jun	536	536			



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1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2695.



ACROSS

1 Where hippies bed down
5 Construction item
10 Garden growth
14 An early Red
15 Nifty palm
16 Killer whale
17 Western city
18 At hand
20 Most browned
21 Western peak
22 Perform again
24 Fear
26 Yang counterpart
27 Mauna
28 Facilitates
32 Soft drink
34 Western university
36 Altar above
37 Polly and Pitypat
38 Op.
39 Fault in the West
42 Type of way
43 "— to bed"
44 Lapsang, e.g.
45 Payments of a
46 U.S.N. V.I.P.'s

DOWN

53 Beach
54 Lurches
55 "L—c'est moi"
57 Subject of this puzzle
60 Only
61 Recent Broadway musical
62 A.B.A. member
63 Box
64 Dissuade
65 Deprivation

DOWN

1 Skin
2 Bellowing
3 Western attraction
4 Medieval name for a part of Europe
5 Witches
6 Author Harte
7 Moray
8 Rickenbacker
9 Ed—(all together)
10 Atomistic; unitary
11 Galena and wolframite
12 Shoo's kin

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"IT WAS WORTH FALLING INTO THE MUD JUST TO SEE MR. WILSON LAUGH OUT LOUD."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BICAN
WETET
TULIYS
THROCC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

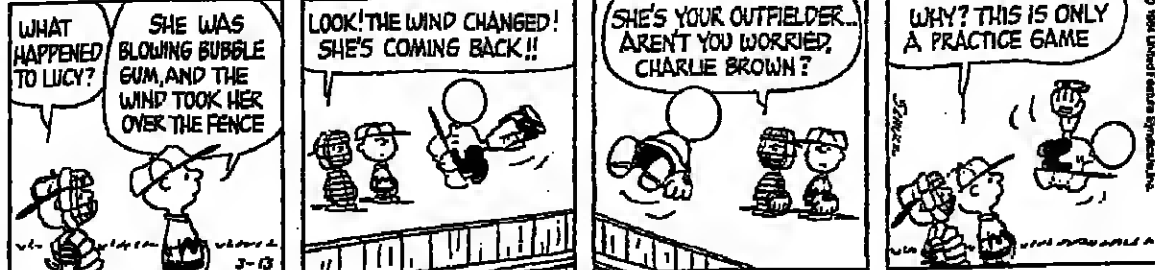
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: MOUSEY EMERY QUENCH MAMMAL
Answer: What Pharaoh ate crackers in bed was a CRUMMY MUMMY

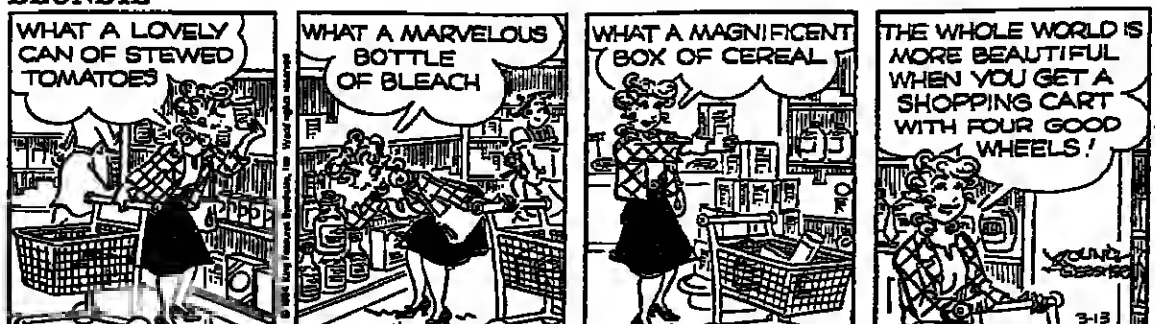
WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	15	9	C	2	F
Austria	12	6	C	2	F
Belgium	12	6	C	2	F
Denmark	12	6	C	2	F
France	12	6	C	2	F
Germany	12	6	C	2	F
Greece	12	6	C	2	F
Ireland	12	6	C	2	F
Italy	12	6	C	2	F
Japan	12	6	C	2	F
South Korea	12	6	C	2	F
Spain	12	6	C	2	F
Sweden	12	6	C	2	F
Switzerland	12	6	C	2	F
U.S.	12	6	C	2	F
U.K.	12	6	C	2	F

PEANUTS



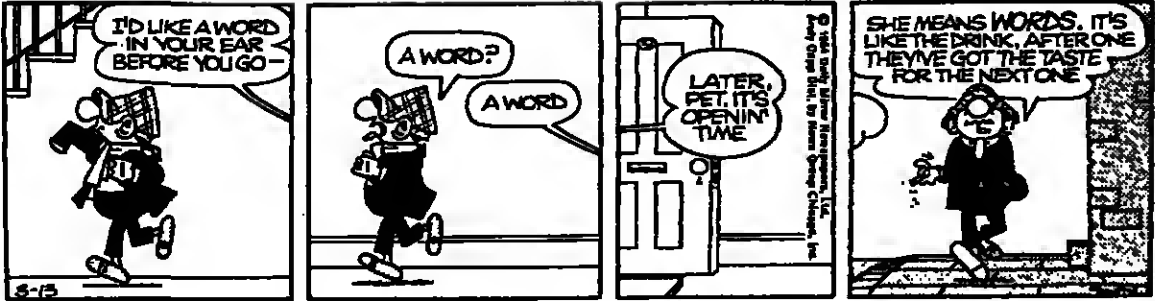
BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



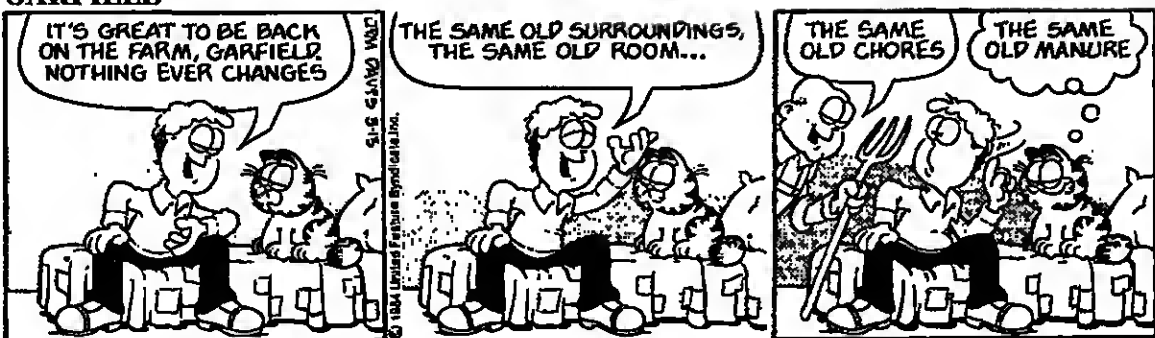
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

KILLINGS

By Calvin Trillin. 231 pp. \$14.95.
Ticknor & Fields, 383 Orange St.
New Haven, Conn. 06511.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"REPORTERS love murders," says Calvin Trillin, who does the public. There are these who think that the only newspaper headline that sells better than murder is a disaster, in which out one but a large number of people are "murdered" by fate, or by life itself. A murder is both an intimate and a distant way of confronting our fascination with death. It's the most brutal form of what Geoffrey Gorer called "the pornography of death."

"Killings" is a collection of reports on recent murders and trials in small towns around the country. Trillin, who is known for his pieces in The New Yorker and The Nation, seems to be interested in murders for reasons quite different from what we would expect. He is attracted not by their sensationalism, but by their obscurity, by the appalling insufficiency of the motives behind them.

Is this all it takes to get oneself killed? He seems to be asking. Is life really so precarious? Most of these victims fall "as apples fall, without astronomy," as Wallace Stevens put it. There's a pitiful lack of drama, even of passion in the murders recounted here.

Just before he dies, a young man who has been gunned down by his closest friend says, "You shot me, you rat." Another dying man says to his killer, pointing out how arbitrarily he has behaved, "Why did you have to do that?" In several cases, the killing seems inadvertent, as if the killer didn't actually want to do it, but couldn't think of any other way to pass through the situation. Lack of imagination may be a motive.

After a man shot a stranger who was taking photographs on his property, it emerged during the trial that the killer had once built a house for his future bride and that this house had remained empty, its furniture still in crates, for 30 years. It was not known whether this man had been rejected by a prospective wife or whether he had failed to propose to any woman — but either eventuality might have "explained" his shooting a stranger.

When a prosperous lawyer was shot to death in Miami Beach, observers elaborated an ingenious theory to explain the murder. The law-

yer, who had a very controlled and unemotional manner in the courtroom, had been handling a case for some Cubans. When he lost the case, his Latin clients assumed from his quiet manner that he had not tried very hard and punished him for his alleged negligence. Despite its plausibility, this explanation seems a long way around to a death.

Trillin is interested not only in murders, he says, but in trials as well. A trial is "a process in which the person being asked a question actually has to answer it." While the accused doesn't always have to tell the truth, his answer cannot be casual. It must involve a considerable effort. Even if it should be a fiction, it's produced under pressure, there's a lot at stake. And the specificity of the answer contains an element of drama that is often absent from ordinary speech.

Not just the accused, but a way of life is on trial in a small-town courtroom. Does a particular style of behavior lead to sudden death? How valuable was the life that was lost? Several of the accused pleaded insanity, and this raised the question of the difference between insanity and anger. A trial is a cruel look into people's lives — lives that might never have been exposed, that might be just as awful as the maimed body of the deceased.

When an entire Laotian family tried to commit suicide in a small town in Iowa where they had been resettled, quite a few well-meaning people felt guilty. Did we insult them, they asked themselves, by offering to do their laundry in our machines? Is it impossible to live without a common language? What was their attempted suicide saying?

Murder, as Trillin sees it, makes a small town more serious for a while. People are chastened, reminded of causality, a bit surprised at being alive. The word motive hovers for a few days in their minds. Perhaps some of them ask themselves whether they could provoke, or commit, a killing.

What Trillin does so well, what makes "Killings" literature, is the way he pictures the lives that were interrupted by the murders. They glare — not so much with publicity as with incompleteness. They are like the rhetorical trope known as apostrophe: a breaking off for effect, as in a sentence deliberately left unfinished. Even the most ordinary life makes a terrible noise, an effect, when it's broken off.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

JOHANN HJARTARSON and Helgi Olafsson of Iceland and Samuel Reshevsky of Spring Valley, New York, tied for first place in the 11th Reykjavik International Tournament. Each was awarded \$3,666.67 for his score of 8-3 in the 60-player Swiss system competition.

Hjartarson, 21 years old, achieved his second grandmaster norm last month, having won the Bunadarbanki International Tournament. He needs one more norm for the International Chess Federation to accord him grandmaster rank.

Olafsson, 27, has for some years been regarded as one of the most promising Icelandic players, but the grandmaster norm he made here was his first.

Reshevsky, 72, was the wonder of the tournament. The man who was regarded as a leading candidate for world championship honors in his prime in the 1950's could not remember the last time he had such a success as this one.

In the seventh round, there was a meeting between the co-leaders at the time, Hjartarson and the international master Nick de Firmian of Oakland, California. De Firmian chose the aggressive Benoni defense,

but it turned out to be Hjartarson's meat.

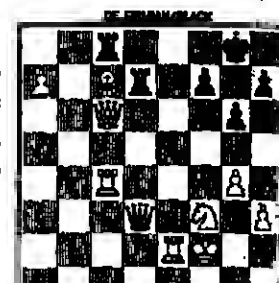
De Firmian defended his QP with 13 P-Q2, so that he could finish development with 13 Q-N2, but a safer method would have been 12... N-K1, as in the game between Hjartarson and Eric Lobron in the second round (which, however, Hjartarson also won).

The breakthrough with 13 P-K5! PxP; 14 P-Q6, Q-K3; 15 R-K1, Q-N2; 16 B-NP, Q-R1 had been tried in the Fedorowicz-Paskhis game last summer in Chicago, but Hjartarson's 17 BxP was surely an improvement on 17 B-Q5.

It was natural for de Firmian to break open the white K position with 32... P-K6, yet Hjartarson had anticipated it — after 33 B-B7, PxPch; 34 KxP, Q-N4; 35 N-B3, Q-B4; 36 P-N4, Q-Q6; 37 P-R5; the activity of the black pieces was contained, while the passed QRP became more and more of a threat.

De Firmian's 39... B-B1 prevented 40 P-R8/Q? in view of 40... RxQ; 41 QxR8, QxR. But now the Icelandic suddenly shifted to a mating attack with 40 QxN1, QxR; 41 B-K5.

Hjartarson gave a couple of position-repeating checks at moves 44 and 45 to reach the



Position after 39... B-B1

time control (at move 45 for this tournament). As soon as de Firmian could calmly survey his situation after his 45... K-K2, he observed that 46 QxR1, B-Bfch; 47 KxR, QxR; 48 B-N8ch; K-B7; 49 P-R8/Q? plus White two pieces ahead. He gave up without waiting for Hjartarson to move.

Rank	Name	Score	Rating
1	J. Hjartarson	8-3	2100
2	H. Olafsson	8-3	2100
3	S. Reshevsky	8-3	2100
4	N. de Firmian	7-4	2100
5	E. Lobron	7-4	2100
6	A. Benoni	7-4	2100
7	M. S. G. G.	7-4	2100
8	P. K. K.	7-4	2100
9	R. R. R.	7-4	2100
10	T. T. T.	7-4	2100

Other Markets March 12

Closing Prices in local currencies		
Close	Prev.	
London	1041.50	+1.50
Paris	125.10	+0.10
Frankfurt	100.00	+0.00
Amsterdam	100.00	+0.00
Brussels	100.00	+0.00
Hong Kong	100.00	+0.00
Stockholm	100.00	+0.00
Sydney	100.00	+0.00
Zurich	100.00	+0.00
Milano	100.00	+0.00
Bombay	100.00	+0.00
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SPORTS

Canadian Boxer Ready To Make Olympic Move

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Willie deWit drew the line at 20 degrees below (minus 20 Celsius). It gets a lot colder in Grande Prairie, Alberta, sometimes 50 or 60 below.

"Even the dogs don't like to run when it gets that cold," said deWit, who was passing through New York recently without an overcoat. "But 20 below isn't that bad, as long as it doesn't get below that. You get used to it. Just bundle up."

The boxing world may find it easy to get used to deWit, an amiable 6-foot-2½-inch (1.98-meter), blond-haired, blue-eyed Canadian who does not have the usual background of a boxer.

He is the world amateur heavyweight champion and a favorite for a gold medal at the Los Angeles Summer Olympics. He also is a church-going, milk-guzzling spokesman for the Alberta Dairy Farmers' Association. And he has been boxing fewer than five years.

He was taught to box by a dentist in backyards in Grande Prairie and Beaver Lodge, towns 20 miles apart about 320 miles north of Edmonton. He is conditioned by a former ring disciple of Idi Amin.

No Canadian boxer has won a medal in the Olympics since Lefty Guinn of Toronto took a gold in 1932. If deWit becomes Canada's first Olympic boxing champion in more than 50 years, he will be worth millions in cold cash.

The 22-year-old son of Dutch emigrants to Canada was escorted around New York by local fight manager Shelly Finkel and by Dr. Harry Sarnic, who could become the richest former dentist in all of Beaver Lodge (pop. 1,200).

It started when Chris deWit sent her football-playing son off to a Grande Prairie gym to get him out of his hair. "I had heavy bags, and when owner Jim Murre spotted deWit hitting them, he saw enough raw talent to call Sarnic, who had boxed professionally as a youth in Louisiana."

"After two, three months, I told his parents he would be a world champion. They thought I was goofy."

deWit won his first tournament in 20 seconds. Not fight, tournament.

"Willie kept saying, 'Get me a match,' and I looked around and the only thing that was available was the provincial championships," said Sarnic. "His first fight didn't go 20 seconds. The rest of the coaches pulled their kids out. They said, 'We're not going to put him in there with our kids, he might hurt somebody.'"

Two years ago, deWit and Sarnic moved to Calgary to work with Mansoor Esmail, a Ugandan who was forced to leave his home years ago by Idi Amin, the former dictator. "Amin taught him to box," Sarnic said of Esmail. "People don't realize it, but Amin was a heck of a fighter — undefeated in 10 years. Mansoor also trained distance runners, like Henry Rono and Kipchoge Keino."

In under a year, deWit was fighting on the international level. He is ranked No. 1 in the world at 201 pounds (91.17 kilograms). Last March, he outpointed the No. 2 fighter, Aleksandr Vagabovich of the Soviet Union. He knocked out the No. 3, Amelio Tovo of Cuba, last year's Pan-American champion, in September and has beaten both top Americans in the division, Henry Tillman and George Tiller.

deWit is still growing — a half-inch in the last year (six years ago) was a scrawny 130-pounder. He will remain in the 201-pound heavyweight division for the Olympics, after he turns professional deWit estimates that he will fill out to 218 to 220 pounds and be able to tackle the bigger guys. "You can chop a guy down over 10 rounds," he said. "In three rounds it's hard to take away that size advantage."

"At 201 pounds, Willie can't be beaten," said Col. Don Hall, the International Amateur Boxing Federation. One of the things that impresses Hall is that deWit "fights because he likes to."

"I love it," said deWit. "I got kind of tired of team sports. People let you down, slacking off and things. I always liked contact, football and hockey. But this is one-on-one and a lot of the characteristics you find in good fighters are to have in people, like determination, courage and a never-say-die attitude."

"I'd like to help improve the image of the game."



Sam Bowie, left, is one big reason Kentucky has a first-round bye in the Midwest Region of the NCAA tournament.

Final College Standings

ATLANTIC COAST CONFERENCE				SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE			
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L
Wake Forest	14	2	.875	Wake Forest	14	2	.875
Duke	13	3	.806	Duke	13	3	.806
Virginia Tech	12	4	.750	Virginia Tech	12	4	.750
NC State	11	5	.688	NC State	11	5	.688
Clemson	10	6	.625	Clemson	10	6	.625
SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE				ATLANTIC 10 CONFERENCE			
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L
Florida	14	2	.875	Florida	14	2	.875
Auburn	13	3	.806	Auburn	13	3	.806
Alabama	12	4	.750	Alabama	12	4	.750
Tennessee	11	5	.688	Tennessee	11	5	.688
Georgia	10	6	.625	Georgia	10	6	.625
BIG EAST CONFERENCE				PACIFIC COAST ATHLETIC CONFERENCE			
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L
Syracuse	14	2	.875	Syracuse	14	2	.875
Purdue	13	3	.806	Purdue	13	3	.806
Indiana	12	4	.750	Indiana	12	4	.750
Illinois	11	5	.688	Illinois	11	5	.688
Michigan	10	6	.625	Michigan	10	6	.625

Top 20 Results

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — Here are the top 20 results in the Associated Press and United Press International basketball polls for last week:
NORTH CAROLINA (22-2) def. CLEMSON 74-64.
FLORIDA (22-1) def. VIRGINIA TECH 82-65.
SOUTH CAROLINA (22-1) def. MISSISSIPPI STATE 82-65.
SOUTH CAROLINA (22-1) def. MISSISSIPPI STATE 82-65.
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SOUTH CAROLINA (22-1) def. MISSISSIPPI STATE 82-65.
SOUTH CAROLINA (22-1) def. MISSISSIPPI STATE 82-65.
SOUTH CAROLINA (22-1) def. MISSISSIPPI STATE 82-65.

Kite's Closing 65 Wins Doral by 2

MIAMI — Holding an 18-foot birdie putt on the last hole for a 7-under-par 63 Sunday, Tom Kite won the Doral Open golf tournament by two shots.

Kite finished at 16-under 272. Jack Nicklaus, with a final-round 68, totaled 274. At 275 were Bruce Lietzke and George Archer, who closed with 70s after leading the field by a stroke after the third round. Gary Hallberg, also with a 70, finished alone at 276.

Kite tied Nicklaus for the lead with a birdie on No. 14 and took over for good with another birdie at the 16th before putting Nicklaus away on the final hole.

NHL Standings

WALSH CONFERENCE				MIDWEST CONFERENCE			
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L
NY Islanders	44	14	.756	NY Islanders	44	14	.756
NY Rangers	43	15	.741	NY Rangers	43	15	.741
NY Jets	42	16	.724	NY Jets	42	16	.724
NY Sabres	41	17	.705	NY Sabres	41	17	.705
NY Penguins	40	18	.688	NY Penguins	40	18	.688

USFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				WESTERN CONFERENCE			
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L
San Antonio	14	2	.875	San Antonio	14	2	.875
San Antonio	13	3	.806	San Antonio	13	3	.806
San Antonio	12	4	.750	San Antonio	12	4	.750
San Antonio	11	5	.688	San Antonio	11	5	.688
San Antonio	10	6	.625	San Antonio	10	6	.625

World Cup Skiing

MEN				WOMEN			
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L
1. B. Johnson, U.S.	2. B. Johnson, U.S.	3. B. Johnson, U.S.	4. B. Johnson, U.S.	1. B. Johnson, U.S.	2. B. Johnson, U.S.	3. B. Johnson, U.S.	4. B. Johnson, U.S.
5. B. Johnson, U.S.	6. B. Johnson, U.S.	7. B. Johnson, U.S.	8. B. Johnson, U.S.	5. B. Johnson, U.S.	6. B. Johnson, U.S.	7. B. Johnson, U.S.	8. B. Johnson, U.S.
9. B. Johnson, U.S.	10. B. Johnson, U.S.	11. B. Johnson, U.S.	12. B. Johnson, U.S.	9. B. Johnson, U.S.	10. B. Johnson, U.S.	11. B. Johnson, U.S.	12. B. Johnson, U.S.
13. B. Johnson, U.S.	14. B. Johnson, U.S.	15. B. Johnson, U.S.	16. B. Johnson, U.S.	13. B. Johnson, U.S.	14. B. Johnson, U.S.	15. B. Johnson, U.S.	16. B. Johnson, U.S.
17. B. Johnson, U.S.	18. B. Johnson, U.S.	19. B. Johnson, U.S.	20. B. Johnson, U.S.	17. B. Johnson, U.S.	18. B. Johnson, U.S.	19. B. Johnson, U.S.	20. B. Johnson, U.S.

Transition

BASKETBALL				BASEBALL			
W	L	Pct.	W	L	Pct.	W	L
1. B. Johnson, U.S.	2. B. Johnson, U.S.	3. B. Johnson, U.S.	4. B. Johnson, U.S.	1. B. Johnson, U.S.	2. B. Johnson, U.S.	3. B. Johnson, U.S.	4. B. Johnson, U.S.
5. B. Johnson, U.S.	6. B. Johnson, U.S.	7. B. Johnson, U.S.	8. B. Johnson, U.S.	5. B. Johnson, U.S.	6. B. Johnson, U.S.	7. B. Johnson, U.S.	8. B. Johnson, U.S.
9. B. Johnson, U.S.	10. B. Johnson, U.S.	11. B. Johnson, U.S.	12. B. Johnson, U.S.	9. B. Johnson, U.S.	10. B. Johnson, U.S.	11. B. Johnson, U.S.	12. B. Johnson, U.S.
13. B. Johnson, U.S.	14. B. Johnson, U.S.	15. B. Johnson, U.S.	16. B. Johnson, U.S.	13. B. Johnson, U.S.	14. B. Johnson, U.S.	15. B. Johnson, U.S.	16. B. Johnson, U.S.

Field of 53 Set for NCAA Championship

The Associated Press

KANSAS CITY, Missouri — North Carolina, Georgetown, DePaul and Kentucky were made the top regional seeds Sunday for the upcoming National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament, while three major conferences took the lion's share of the invitations.

Thirteen of the tournament's 53 teams — almost 25 percent of the field — hail from the Atlantic Coast, Southeastern and Big East conferences. The Southeastern and Big East conferences each placed four teams.

Missed from among the ACC's five entries, however, is North Carolina State. Last year's winner of the collegiate championship wound up with a 19-13 record and became the first defending champion not invited back since Michigan State failed to make a return appearance in 1980.

North Carolina State was among 32 teams selected for the National Invitation Tournament.

North Carolina, ranked No. 1 in both service polls, was installed as the NCAA's top Eastern Region seed, while second-ranked Georgetown was shipped off to be the top seed in the West.

Fourth-ranked DePaul is the top seed in the Midwest and No. 3 Kentucky is the first seed in the Midwest. The top regional seeds get first-round byes.

Dave Gavitt, chairman of the nine-man Division I basketball committee, said the overall strength of this year's tournament could be the best ever.

"The No. 1 and No. 2 seeds in each region look awfully awfully tough," Gavitt said Sunday. "They've had some great years and a lot of great victories. The third through the eighth seeds, I won't be surprised at any results of those games — I don't see the term 'upset' applying."

The biggest controversy of the selections may center on moving Georgetown, a Washington D.C. school, to the West. The Hoyas are the Big East champions and were the NCAA runners-up two years ago.

Gavitt said the committee agonized over whether to keep Georgetown or North Carolina in the East, the natural region for both.

"North Carolina has been No. 1 all year," Gavitt explained. "They have only two defeats. It would have been overreaction to send North Carolina anywhere but in the East."

NCAA and NIT Tournament Schedules

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NCAA

PRELIMINARY ROUND (March 12)

At Philadelphia: Northeast, 24-4, vs. Long Island U., 20-10; Richmond, 20-4, vs. Rider, 20-10; Princeton, 17-4, vs. San Diego, 18-4; St. John's, 24-4, vs. St. Joseph's, 24-4; Wake Forest, 24-4, vs. North Carolina, 24-4; Alcorn S., 24-4, vs. Houston Baptist, 24-4

EAST REGIONAL

First Round — March 13 at Charlotte, North Carolina: Temple, 22-4, vs. St. John's, 17-11; Auburn, 20-4, vs. Richmond-Rider winner; Wake Forest, 24-4, vs. St. Joseph's, 24-4; vs. Commonwealth, 22-4, vs. North Carolina-Western Island U. winner; Virginia, 17-11, vs. Louisville, 20-4

Second Round — March 17 at Charlotte, North Carolina, 22-4, vs. Temple, 11-10; Wake Forest, 24-4, vs. Richmond-Rider winner; Auburn, 18-4, vs. East Rutherford; Syracuse, 20-4, vs. Commonwealth-North Carolina-Western Island U. winner; Arizona, 22-4, vs. Virginia, 10-4

Semi-finals — March 22 at Atlanta, Ga.
Finals — March 24 at Atlanta, Ga.

MIDWEST REGIONAL

First Round — March 15 at Birmingham, Alabama: Oregon St., 22-4, vs. West Virginia, 17-11; A&T winner, 22-10, vs. Brigham Young, 22-4; March 16 at Indianapolis: Louisville, 22-4, vs. March 14 of Midwestern; Louisville, 22-4, vs. March 14 of Midwestern; A&T winner, 22-10, vs. March 14 of Midwestern; Villanova, 18-11, vs. Marquette, 22-4

